The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,655 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th April.
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	S. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3837	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	3924	550	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	3733	500	F. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	27th "
L ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3373 700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116 600	M. de Horne	30th "
HOGHTTA	3502 700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3003 700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st June 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Metlel	3,500 553	16th April.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Donolch	4,000 650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Geleich	4,600 650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	3,600 500	16th "
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200 600	3rd July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 125

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,200 600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,803 450	21th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Gazopolich	4,000 460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... " 300
} wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 5th April 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	700	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

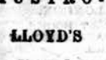
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons, Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000 C. E. Darley,	22nd April

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

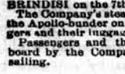
The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 12th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

THE s s "LISCARD" has arrived from Cardiff and London UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE, and is now discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature to sign the general average bond and to pay deposit. All claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer sails without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflamable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for the Captain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stop-perced Bottles, &c.	21 by 5½ by 2½ inches.	27 0
" 2	" 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½	" " 32 0
" 3	" 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½	" " 44 0
" 4	" 15		10½ by 6 by 5½	" " 52 0
" 5	" 19		12 by 7 by 5½	" " 66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stop-perced Bottles, &c.	23 by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
" 7	" 20		21 by 8½ by 6½	" " 72 0
" 8	" 20		21 by 9 by 6½	" " 80 0
" 9	" 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½	" " 90 0
" 10	" 14		21 by 6½ by 5½	" " 52 0
" 11	" 19		12½ by 8 by 6½	" " 75 0
" 12	" 21		12 by 8 by 6½	" " 76 0
" 13	" 22		9 by 7½ by 11	" " 90 0
" 14	" 27		14½ by 12½ by 8	" " 120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 51	Green stop-perced Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	100 0
" 16	" 34		18½ by 10 by 11	" " 90 0
" 17	" 26		12½ by 8 by 9½	" " 70 0
" 18	" 21		13 by 10 by 9	" " 65 0
" 19	" 9		12½ by 9½ by 7	" " 50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

s. d.

Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England ..... 1 5 7-8 pr. Re
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.
Ditto for demand drafts ..... 1 5 29-32 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts ..... 1 6 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts ..... 1 6 3-16 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-8 each.

Government-Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMAIJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c.,
NOW READY.
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW,
FOURTH EDITION,
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL. B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) UP TO THE LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of offences. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST
OF THE
PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1885, inclusive.

Price Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1862," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10; by Post Rs. 10-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

		Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHINS and PILLOWS	...from	4	0	to	50	8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	...from	6	0	to	45	8
BINOCULAR GLASSES	...from	20	0	to	50	8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up	...from	3	8	to	22	0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS	...from	4	0	to	13	4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA	...per packet from	0	12	to	8	6
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES	...from	15	0	to	22	0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES	...from	0	10	to	1	0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES	...from	8	0	to	300	0
HAMMOCKS	...from	11	0	to	16	0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin	...from	6	0	to	100	0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS	...per tin, each 7 as., per doz.				5	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	...from	22	8	to	50	8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.	from	0	5	to	3	0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.						
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted						
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	...from	3	8	to	5	0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	...from	2	0	to	100	0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather	...from	20	0	to	100	0
RAILWAY KEYS	...from	12	0	to	1	4
SAILWAY RUGS	...from	10	0	to	30	0
SOVEREIGN CASES	...from	2	8	to	9	0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.						
SWIMMING BELTS	...each	5	0			
TYPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated	...from	4	0	to	6	0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	...from	1	12	to	8	0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	...from	22	0	to	50	0
UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.						

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	ST. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	ST. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	ST. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace	from 3	12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7	0
Silk Lace	from 10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7	8
International	2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7	8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from 8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...	from 6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9	0
International do.	from 3	0

SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ..... per doz. pair	11	8
" " Embroidered Fronts ..... "	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks ... per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes ..... per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21	0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ..... from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ..... per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINS PURE NORVEGIAN PINE TAR.

Two or three GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES used at eating time (two Capsules possess the same medical properties as one spoonful of the tar solution) will promptly relieve the sufferers in cases of bronchitis, pulmonary catarrh, obstinate cough, cold, irritation of the chest, sore throat, pulmonary phthisis, dyspepsia, catarrh of the bladder, PRICKLY HEAT.

The CAPSULES are white coated, and the name of GUYOT is printed in black ink on each one.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19, rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—MESSRS. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CLARET IN WOOD.
WE are now receiving Stocks of our
MEDOC CLARET
IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NOVELTY FOLLOWING NOVELTY IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
Each and every item of the programme hailed with loud, continued and enthusiastic applause.
ALL SHALL VISIT THE
BEST CIRCUS EVER IN BOMBAY,
AND SEE THE GRANDEST PERFORMERS,
THE FUNNIEST CLOWNS,
The most highly trained HORSES & PONIES and the Most Marvellous Troupe of performing DOGS & MONKEYS, and absolutely the grandest performance ever seen under one pavillion at one price of admission.
Admission :—Private Boxes to hold 4 Chairs, Rs. 16 ; 1st Grand Circle Chairs, Rs. 3 ; Family Circle Chairs, Rs. 2 ; Parquette, Re. 1 ; Gallery, 8 annas.
Soldiers in Uniform half price. Gallery excepted.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Children half price.
Special arrangements made with Schools.
All accounts against the Circus to be presented at Box Office each Tuesday morning.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Ainsly's Engineer's Manual (New Edition) ...	4 12
Armourer's Prentices, by C. M. Yonge.....	3 12
Barchester Towers, by A. Trollope.....	0 10
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide.....	1 4
British Pharmacopœa, 1885	3 12
Captain's Yarns, by J. M. Menzies.....	3 4
Coffee Cultivation and Profit, by L. Arnold ...	6 12
Extra Pharmacopœa, by Martin and Westcott (4th Edition, 1885).....	4 8
Hard Knot, by C. Gibbon.....	2 4
Hathercourt Rectory, by Mrs. Molesworth.....	3 0
Haunted, by D. Vere	1 4
Kalee's Shrine, by G. Allen.....	0 10
Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, by H. E. Roscoe.....	3 0
Life of Henry Fawcett, by L. Stephen	8 0
Lost I a Day, by F. C. Clifford.....	0 10
Maiden Fair, by C. Gibbon	0 10
Martial Law and the Custom of War, by Lieut.-Col. Tovey	3 12
Max-Muller's Sanskrit Grammar, by A. A. Macdonell	3 12
New India, by H. J. S. Cotton	3 0
Queen Victoria : Her Life and Reign, by T. F. Ball	1 8
Red-book for Sergeants, by W. Bright.....	0 10
Snow Bound at Eagle's, by Bret Harte.....	1 8
Somebody's Story in Hugh Conway's Handwritings	0 10
Vice in the Horse, by E. L. Anderson	3 4
Warden, by A. Trollope	0 10
Won by Waiting, by E. Lyall	3 12
Comparative Literature, by H. M. Posnett (International Scientific Series)	3 4
Dickensians, by F. G. Kittow	4 12
Flowers, Fruits and Leaves, by Sir J. Lubbock (Nature Series)	3 0
Greatest Heiress in England, by Mrs. Oliphant	3 0
Lays of Ancient Rome, by T. B. Macaulay	0 10
Sacred Nugget, by B. L. Farjeon.....	3 12
Story of Active Service in Foreign Lands, by an Edinburgh Boy	3 4
Works of Oliver Goldsmith (Globe Edition) ...	2 4

NEW NOVELS.

Called Back, by Hugh Conway.....	0 10
Choice Bits from American Wits	0 10
Dark Days, by Hugh Conway	0 10
Dear Neighbours, by Max O'Rell	1 8
Grandfather Lickshingle, by R. W. Criswell ...	0 10
How We're Done or Our Little "Bo" S.....	1 8
John Bull and His Island, by Max O'Rell	1 8
John Bull's Womankind, by Max O'Rell	1 8
Kate Percival, by Mrs. J. C. Carr	0 10
Mill Mystery, by A. K. Green	0 10
On March, by J. S. Winter.....	0 10
Our Sensation Novel, by J. M. McCarthy.....	0 10
Respice Finem, by G. B. Harvey.....	1 4
Ring O'Bells, by G. R. Sims	1 4
Slings and Arrows, by Hugh Conway...	0 10
Star of Empire, by Mayne Reid	1 4
Tenth Earl, by J. B. Harwood	1 4
The Zemgarmo Brothers, by E. De Goncourt...	0 10

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Les Dames de Croix-mort, by G. Olivet	2 4
Mademoiselle de Bressier, by A. Delpit	2 4
Martyre, by A. D'Emory	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
NO. 26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists PUBLISHED in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th instant.
Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the undersigned before the 17th instant.

W. WORDSWORTH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

CRETONNES.
A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 2nd June to 30th Nov., a furnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by O. Fiedler, Esq. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, for a year, a furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines on the Sea Side. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, "PANORAMA HOUSE" on Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sassoon J. David as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1886.
N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 29th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership formerly subsisting between HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON and JOHN EDWARD BODGER, and carried on in Bombay under the style of BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., was on the 16th day of July, 1885, DISSOLVED by the said HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON. Pursuant to Power reserved to him on that behalf) and that the business of the said Partnership has since been carried on for the sole purpose of winding up the same under the superintendence of the duly constituted Attorney of the said HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON.
All persons having claims upon or being indebted to the said Partnership are hereby requested to send in such claims and to pay such debts to the undersigned.
HENRY LENNOX WARBURTON,
By his constituted Attorney,
C. P. WARBURTON.

I HAVE THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as Wine and Spirit Importer under the name and style of C. P. WARBURTON & Co.
C. P. WARBURTON.
Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register.
Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.
Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.
F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.
Agents for SUTTON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, London.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.
The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.
For further particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

TO LET, for the present Hot Season, at Mahableshwar, the well known Bungalow "BOHEMIA," former residence of Commander-in-Chief. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.
Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 287 of 1885.

DANIEL SALA, of Novalda in Spain, Christian inhabitant, residing at No. 43, Hornby Row, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HERRJEE ARDASEER DADY of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, residing at Chopatee, outside the Fort, and carrying on business at Church-lane, within the Fort, under the name of A. D. DADY & Co., and HIRJEE ..... widow of DHUNJEEBHOY NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 1st day of April 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff :—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 189 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Nanabhoy lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 183, new No. 6038, old survey Nos. 1141 and 1142, new survey No. 9410, standing in the names of Hormusjee Muncherjee and Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, together with house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. , and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the property of new survey No 9409, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Shapurjee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 190 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 184, new No. 5 14, old survey Nos. 1139 and 1140, and new survey No. 9,411, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Nanabhoy lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, together with dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. , and bounded as follows :—On the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by the property of new survey No. 9,412, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Rustomji Cowasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage. The said properties stand in the names of Hormusjee Muncherjee and Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama in the books of the Collector of Bombay.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 27th day of April 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 6th day of April 1886.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.
Messrs. CHALK & WALKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a
Post Office London Directory, 1886	23 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, March	2 4
Hart's Annual Army List, 1886	13 4
Bombay Army List, April	1 0
Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 1886...	10 0
Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words ; by Yule and Burnell	22 8
British Code List, 1880 ; by R. Jackson	3 4
Stories of My Pets	1 0
Story of Holland ; by Isabel Don	2 4
Floral Birthday Book ; by G. E. Dudgeon	2 4
Story of Active Service in Foreign Lands.....	3 4
Army Regulations, 1885	1 4
The Late John B. Gough : His Life and Times .	0 10
Rota Vitæ ; by Gordon Stables.....	0 10
Queen Victoria : Her Life and Reign	1 8
The Western Pacific and New Guinea ; by H. H. Romilly	4 12
Martial Law and the Custom of War ; by Lt.-Col. Tovey	3 12
Elements of Chemistry ; by J. H. Shepard	4 4
Catherine Owen's New Cook Book	2 8
Flowers, Fruits and Leaves ; by Sir J. Lubbock	3 0
Comparative Literature ; by H. M. Posnett...	3 4
Vice in Horses and Papers on Horses and Riding	3 4
A Study of Victor Hugo ; by A. C. Swinburne.	3 12
Whitman's Poems (Canterbury Series)	0 10
Macaulay's Lays (Routledge's Pocket Lib.) ..... Rs. 1-8, 1 and	0 10
King Arthur ; by Malory.....	0 16
Prime Minister of Queen Victoria ; by G. B. Smith	6 12
Wit and Wisdom of Sir W. Lawson.....	0 10
Robin Hood, Songs and Ballads, Illn	3 4
Allen's Life of Nelson (Routledge's World Lib.) ..... Ans. 4 and	0 6
Choice Bits from American Wit.....	0 10
Gerrard's Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	5 8
Our War-Ships ; by Sir W. Gusack-Smith.....	3 4
Free Public Libraries ; by T. Greenwood.....	3 4
Recollections of Thomas De Quincey	3 0
Red International ; by Dr. Zacher	0 10
Madame Roland (Eminent Women S.)	2 4
Radical Pioneers of the Eighteenth Century ; by J. B. Daly	3 12
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual (with which is incorporated the Cricketer's Companion).....	0 10
A Parson's Holiday ; W. O. B. Allen	3 8
Journal of Indian Art, Nos. 1 and 3 to 9, each...	1 0

NEW NOVELS.

Won by Waiting ; by Edna Lyall	3 12
Hard Knot ; by Charles Gibbon	2 4
The Armourer's Prentices ; by C. Yonge	3 12
Haunted ; by Dora Vere	1 4
Hathercourt Rectory ; by Miss Molesworth...	3 0
The Captain's Yarns	3 4
Snow Bound at Eagle's ; by Bret Harte	1 8
Sapples ; Romance of Art and Love ; by A. Daudet.....	0 10
The Warden ; by Anthony Trollope	0 10
Barchester Towers ; by A. Trollope	0 10
The Sacred Lugget : Australian Story ; by B. L. Farjeon	3 12
Zeph, a Posthumous Story ; by J. Jackson.....	3 12
The Mill Mystery ; by Anna K. Green. Re. 1 and	0 10
The Tenth Earl ; by J. B. Harwood	1 4
Mated with a Clown ; by Lady C. Howard.....	1 4
Star of the Empire ; by Capt. Mayne Reid.....	1 4
The Ring O'Bells ; by George R. Sims.....	1 4
Somebody's Story in Hugh Conway's Handwriting	0 10
Lost I A Day ; by Fred. C. Milford.....	0 10
Kalee's Shrine ; by Grant Allen (Arrowsmith's Lib)	0 10
Our Sensation Novel ; edited by Justin McCarty	0 10
Cecile's Fortune ; by F. de Boisgobey.....	0 6
Three Cornered Hat ; by P. A. de Alarcon.....	0 6
A Maiden Fair ; by Charles Gibbon.....	0 10
A Central African Buster ; by Elijer Goff.....	0 10
His Child Friend.....	2 4
Sandra Belloni ; by G. Meredith.....	3 12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re 1, Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COOK.—WANTED CHIEF COOK for the Ripon Club. Liberal Salary to a really good man.—Apply with Certificates to the MANAGER on the Club premises.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-MADE DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS, beg to notify that they have opened a Dress-making Establishment at Matheran from this day.

QUIET and Sound Carriage Horse and Harness wanted. Send particulars and lowest Cash price.—Mr. HAND, P. & O. Company, Mazagon.

WHERE can I find wholesome and nourishing plate of Ice-cream ? Certainly, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

BONA FIDE SALE of E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire's excellent Art Furniture, Piano, Phaeton, Arab Horses, &c., this day and the Garden at 6-30 a.m.

WANTED a TRUSTWORTHY CLERK for work in the Prince's Dock, Salary Rs. 60. Apply personally with Certificates at MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & Co.'s Office.

A SINGLE VISIT would convince that we sell all our household requisites, fancy, and useful articles at a greatly reduced prices.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

IF YOU WANT to find out the Cheapest House in Bombay, for Stores, Provisions, Glassware, Stationery, Perfumery, Millinery, Fancy Goods, and Toys, go to SEROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, the Commodious and Healthy Upper portion of Bungalow No. 22 at Hollaja Junction Road, having water pipe, &c. For rent apply to DORABJEE BOMANJEE DEVACHA, No. 18, Horaby-row, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, from Messrs. Burdon, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and fine plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex s. s. "Pekin." WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 ; postage 1 anna.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Cocoanada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, ELPHINSTONE LODGE, Matheran. Comfortably furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, as owner is going home, a VICTORIA in first-rate order, with Grey Arab horse and harness. The TURN-OUT, Rs. 700. Apply M., care of this paper.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend ? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is HANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, knowing French, music and drawing, wants employment as a Governess in a quiet family. Apply J. B. M., care of *Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the not season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Pugrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

FOR SALE, 2 SPLENDID MASTIFFS, age 9 months, Dog and Bitch of the purest pedigree, brought out to India specially for breeding purpose. Price and Pedigree on application to ALPHA, *Gazette* Office.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table liwt-class. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PIANOS : from 180. The undersigned have been appointed Agents for India of the London Music Publishing Company's new, cheap and good Pianos so much praised in the last Inventions Exhibition. F. FISCHER & CO., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various great poets ; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition ; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas ; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Undergraduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 350 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to MR. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco ; Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo Street, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, &c.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,
HAS the greatest and cheapest set in all qualities of Diamonds.
PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double Rs. 25. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, specially made to order and artistic in design, splendid piano, excellent partition screen, photographs, table ornaments and vases, best plated-ware, handsome porcelainware and glassware, choice garden plants, tent, hall carpets, first-rate carriage and horses, &c., &c. The above articles, the property of E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Diana Lodge, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant.
N.B.—The Garden, at 6-30 a.m.
Also, after the sale, the property of JAMES JARDINE, Esq., consisting of a pianoforte, English barouche, pair of Arab horses with harness, perambulators, lamp, screen, and set of single harness.

SALE of remaining Shop Furniture of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Gowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining lot No. 3057, consisting of—
SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, copying press, treasury chest, &c.

SALE of valuable Bombay Steam Flour Mill at Jail Road (Baboola Tank), with the materials of the Boiler and Engine-houses, for removal.
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Rahimtoola Veerjeebhai, formerly a proprietor of the Mahomedan Steam Flour Mill, and now a proprietor of the Bombay Steam Flour Mill, now an Insolvent,) consisting of 1 D.F. Boiler 24' and 7' dia. with mountings and fittings nearly new ; 1 S.F. Boiler 30' and 6' dia ; 2 horizontal 16-H. P. double and single slide Steam Engines, 1 donkey and 1 3-H.P. Vertical Engines, W. I. Chimney, 60' boiler brickworks ; 1 wheat dressing, 2 grinding mills, 4 and 4½ ; 3 shifting machines, 1 wheat-cleaning machine, 3 C. I. platform scales, shaftings with pulleys, W. I. water tanks, water barrel, bench vice, anvil, small beam scales, Flour boxes, Treasury safe, table, chair, clock, office table, mirror, glass book case, valves, gudjies, pipes, bevel wheels, 'Empty' and 'Full' bags, grease, &c. ; also materials of the engine and boiler houses for removal.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1886.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow completely furnished and commanding fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delight, ful Hill Station, only 83 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.
Drawings and estimates sent on application.
S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.
201 Mount Road, Madras.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY Lives in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH O

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Circus, 2 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Bassein ; Waverly, Cardiff ; Malwa (s), Colombo ; and Lismoreve (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Australasian (s), for London ; and Arcot (s), Colombo and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Restitution and Australasian left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for week ending 3rd inst., shows a decrease of Rs. 18,403 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic for the week ending 27th March shows an increase of Rs. 1,01,014 in receipts.

RAO SAHEB KASINATH BALKRISHNA, and Rao Saheb Waman Narayen Rahurkar, Sub-Judges of Satara and Panwell, have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Canarese and Gujerati, respectively.

PICK-POCKETS ABOUT.—Allybhoy Fakroodeen reported to the police on Tuesday, that whilst he was in the compound of the Arthur Crawford markets, a cotton handkerchief containing Rs. 15 was stolen out of his pocket.

A SPORTING QUERY.—A correspondent writes :—Will any of your sporting readers be so good as to inform me of the result of the "Lincolnshire Handicap" and "Grand National" Races that were run in England on the 24th and 26th March last, respectively ? By so doing they will greatly oblige.

GIVING FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, a Borah named Hasanali Abdoolabhai was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Tuesday, with giving a false declaration of goods at the Wari Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The goods were to be despatched to Ujjein. On conviction the accused was fined Rs. 25.

THE FATAL ASSAULT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Fatma, woman. Deceased on the 16th ultimo was assaulted by some Furdasees at her house in Trimbuck Purushram Street, when she sustained a fracture to her right fore-arm and other injures. She was then removed to the J. J. Hospital and kept there under medical treatment, and died on the morning of the 2nd instant. The coroner after recording some further evidence, the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by peritonitis, the result of a kick on the abdomen inflicted on her by Purmanund Saukatta, under such circumstances that the act of Permanund Saukatta was that of grievous hurt."

THE *GUJERATI* DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C.P. Cooper, the case in which Mr. Chutterbooj Morarjee, a merchant of Bombay, and a shett of the Halia Bhatia Mahajan, charges Icharam Sheriaram Desai, the editor, and Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Antia, the printer and publisher of the vernacular journal called the *Gujerati* with defamation, was resumed.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

Kemjee Jeva, muccadum to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, said he was an orthodox Hindoo. He read the article in the *Gujerati*. He noticed the paragraph which stated that the Maharaj had refused to give the complainant the scarf or *durshan*, and had ordered him and others to leave. These imputation he considered would discredit a Bhattia among his castemen. Witness had sent a copy of the paper, which contained the letter, to the complainant, because he considered the imputation to be defamatory. There was a good deal of talk about this letter among the Vishnus and others. Witness had been to Nathwada, and had been invested with the scarf by the Maharaj, and had enjoyed his *durshan*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, he said that he had heard hundreds of Vishnus talking about the letter at the *mundir*, and particularised Jairam Norranjee, Cooverjee Narsey and Gopaljee Hemraj (deceased). He heard the people talking about it at Jevunaljee Maharaj's *mundir*. By an orthodox Hindoo the witness meant a devoted adherent of the Valubacharia Maharaj. He did not know what was meant by *tan*, *man*, and *dhan* ; he did not understand the terms. He remembered the suit of Goverdhun Maharaj *vs.* Girdarilal Maharaj. The Nathwada shrine had a *pedi* in Bombay, to collect the *bhatts* and contributions from the devotees in Bombay. The *pedi* belongs to Goverdhun, the present high priest, while the immovable property had been made over to Girdarilal. He knew that in 1878 Goverdhun had filled a suit in the Bombay High Court for the immovable property and *pedi* of the shrine. He, the complainant, and others made an affidavit in favour of Girdarilal in that case. In that affidavit it was stated that the deponent and most of the Vishnus considered the forcible removal of Girdarilal most unwarranted and unjust. Witness stated that at the time he made the affidavit, he was much grieved at the ill-fate of Girdarilal, and thought that his deposition was unjust and arbitrary, and he still treated him as the *Charriya*, and thought him entitled to the respect due to the Shrivalab Acharya. The case was decided in favour of the defendant, who retained the immovable and movable property and *pedi*. In consequence of that Goverdhun started another *pedi* in Bombay. At present *bhatts* and *tagas* are only collected at one *pedi*, and that belongs to Goverdhun. Girdarilal's *pedi* is still in existence, but the witness did not personally know of any *bhatts* and *tagas* collected there. Witness did not know of the present whereabouts of Girdarilal. He still felt for him. There was some relief however in the thought that his son had succeeded him. Girdarilal was still trying to get back his *gadi*, but he (witness) was not supporting him in the attempt. His feelings towards the deposed Maharaj were not the same now as they were in 1878, as he was pleased with the way in which the present Maharaj managed the affairs, and he did not at present consider his deposition so unjust as he did then. He still considered Girdarilal as the *Acharya*, and he considered him as the representative of the Vulub, and fit to be venerated and honoured, but he looked upon his son as the *nadik* of the *gadi*. He looked upon all Maharajas as their Vulubs, but the Maharaj who occupies the *gadi* is looked upon with more respect. He did not supply Girdarilal with funds to prosecute his case. Since his pilgrimage to Nathwada, about five years ago, his feelings towards Goverdhun changed. He saw Goverdhun there, but he said nothing whatever about the part the witness took in the case against his father. He was pleased with the witness's *bhatt* and gave him a scarf and *dursun*. Witness was never served with a written order from Goverdhun refusing him *dursun*. Witness knew that he never received any such order from Goverdhun. In 1937 he went and returned from Nathwada and could not see how a curse should fall on him in 1938. He never heard that such an order was passed on him, nor that a similar order was fulminated against the complainant. He knew Gokuldas Madhowjee and his father, Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, before him. He never knew that the Maharaj had stopped the father's *dursun*. He (witness), complainant and Gokuldass Jugmohundas were great friends, and made the pilgrimage to Nathwada together about five years ago. They did not go to try and get Girdarilal restored to the *gadi* ; he simply went there for *dursun*. They did think that it would be better for all parties if the father and son were reconciled. Chutterbooj tried to effect the reconciliation but failed in doing so. Luckmadas Kimjee arrived in Nathwada while the witness and his party were there, but he did not know that this was in consequence of a telegram sent to him by Chutterbooj regarding his fears of being maltreated by the Maharaj. They got *dursun* on the day they arrived in Nathwada, Luckundass did not obtain it for them from the Maharaj. He was of the same opinion as the last witness regarding the partaking of the Maharaj's *jutan*. He did not subscribe to the *Gujerati* because he had no time to attend to any but commercial news. He did know how the paper was looked upon by orthodox Hindoos. He did not know that it was looked up with disfavour by them because it advocated reform. Witness thought less of the complainant on account of this article, for if the imputations it contained were true, the complainant would be a disgraced man. Witness would have ventured to Nathwada while the suit in the High Court was pending, as he had not done any thing wrong.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson : Witness explained that the practice as to *jutan* is food offerings placed before the deity, the Maharaj takes from the offering a portion, and the remainder is distributed among the devotees according to the Maharaja's wishes. It was considered a distinction to receive such *jutan*, and witness never heard of any Hindoo rejecting such offerings. *Jutan* does not consist of the scraps from the plate he has eaten from, though the enemies of the Maharaj pretend that such scraps form the *jutan*. Witness said that his relations with the present Maharaj were thoroughly cordial, and he had entirely accepted him as the occupant of the *gadi*. To his knowledge the complainant's relations with the Maharaj were quite as cordial as his own. He still respected Girdarilal, and was on terms of cordiality with them.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 14th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decased. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American Drug Co., Limited, 83, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual general meeting of this association was held yesterday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There were a large number of native gentlemen present. The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee was called to the chair. After the Secretary read the notice calling the meeting, Mr. Feroshah M. Mehta, at the request of the chairman, read the following report :—

The Council of the Association have the honour to submit to you their report of the work done and business transacted by them since their nomination, and to express their satisfaction at the success that has attended their labours during the first year of the existence of the Association. You will be glad to learn that the roll of members of the Association has been increased by the addition of as many as 95 members during the year under review. The number of members enrolled up to date is 385, and the Council believe that a considerable accession may still be looked for, as the aims and objects of the Association are more widely known and the value of its efforts more extensively appreciated. It is, however, not by the number of members alone that the utility of a public body like the Association is to be estimated. Number is decidedly one important element of success. But the utility of the Association as an influential exponent of the wants, requirements and aspirations of the people whose interests it has to represent must be gauged by the tangible results it is able to show from year to year. Judged by this standard, the Council believe that their labours to bring prominently to the notice of the authorities some of the more pressing questions of the day which needed immediate solution—both in imperial and local politics —will not be unproductive of some benefit to the people at large. The amount of useful and important work transacted during their year's stewardship will be seen from the details given in the sequel. Personal changes.—During the year Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the president, resigned his office, and you will be asked to-day to appoint another gentleman to fill that office. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, one of the vice-presidents, also resigned. The lamentable death of Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji has deprived the Association of another vice-president. The Council have placed on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the country in the death of that distinguished citizen. The Council also regret to record the death of Dr. Sunaram Arjoon, one of their colleagues. His place has been filled by Mr. Manekshah Johanghirshah. Meetings.—Seventeen meetings of the Council, besides several sub-committee meetings, were held during the year, at which important subjects relating to the interests of the country at large, and of this Presidency in particular, were taken into consideration. General Meetings.—There were also held during this period three general meetings of the members of the Association, at one of which, namely, that held on 2nd September, in the Town Hall, under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Reay, to raise a permanent memorial to the late Professor Fawcett, the public were invited. The other two were held in the rooms of the Association, one on 7th April, when the rules of the Association as framed by the Council were considered and adopted ; and the other on 29th September, when resolutions were passed to nominate delegates to England for the purpose of bringing Indian views of Indian matters before the British electors at the late general election. Informal meetings have also been held every week in the Association's rooms, at which some of the members of the Association were able to exchange views on current topics. It is hoped that these meetings will be hereafter more largely attended than they have been in the past. Business.—The very first business of public importance which engaged the attention of the Council was the presentation on behalf of the Association of an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Reay on his assumption of office as Governor of Bombay. Men's minds were at the time still fresh with the demonstrations that were witnessed in every part of the country during the last days of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. It was felt that his sympathies had quickened the national pulse and inspired the people afresh with a confidence in British justice and fair play. It was recognised that for the fulfilment of the new wants and require, ments, which the progress of the years had and the altered conditions of the times had brought to the surface, rulers of his sympathy and broad-mindedness were needed in every province of the Empire. And as it happened about that eventful time that a statesman of Lord Reay's calibre, a statesman whose declared political conviction is that "a knowledge of the permanent interests of the people is the fundamental requisite of statesmanship," was called upon to preside over the administration of this Presidency, the occasion of his welcome arrival was utilised to present to his Lordship an address in which his attention was prominently drawn to some of the pressing problems connected with the government of the country, from the point of view of those whose permanent interests it is his earnest purpose to conserve during his tenure of office. It is needless to say that his Lordship's reply inspired the Council with hopes which its subsequent progress and the wise Rule of Government has not disappointed. In Lord Reay Bombay has been singularly fortunate in having a Governor of enlightened sentiments, active sympathy, and broad and unbiassed views, one who is sincerely anxious to govern the people he is governed, in harmony with their wants and reasonable requirements.

The Council next turned their attention to those crying grievances of the people of Thana and the Presidency generally, to which reference was made in the address to Lord Reay. They first held a conference with some representatives of the Thana Forest Association, at which their grievances were fully discussed and detailed information obtained from them. And subsequently a letter was despatched to the Bombay Government, on the 22nd July last, detailing the hardships entailed on the agriculturists and owners of private forests, and praying for the appointment of a Commission or Commission to inquire into the several matters complained of, and notably for a fair and impartial investigation into the rights and privileges of the villagers as to grazing lands and the use of the rab as an important factor in the preliminary operations of agriculture. Their representations have so far prevailed that a Commission has been appointed to investigate into these matters and has been carrying on its investigations since December last. The Council next turned their attention to the abkari complaints, and submitted a representation to Government in which the operations of abkari rules so far as they injuriously affected the direct interests of the Bhandaris, the owners of toddy and date trees, and the licensed liquor-sellers in the zillas of Thana and Kolaba, were brought to notice with a request that those too might be independently inquired into. The Commission appointed to investigate the grievances of the licensed dealers in spirits in the town and island of Bombay concluded its labours sometime ago, but their report, on which the Government has recently based its resolutions, is not yet published. And the larger questions of the grievances of the people of Thana and Kolaba still seem to be under the consideration of the Government. Soon after, the time of the Council was occupied for upwards of ten weeks in the preparation of leaflets on important Indian questions for distribution among British electors. It was felt that the occassion of the late general election should not be allowed to slip away, the opportunity afforded being so rare and unique, without awakening an intelligent interest among the people of England on Indian problems. The administration of the country has drifted from year to year without any proper investigation being made into it. The cost of conducting it has grown apace. The growth of military expenditure has been alarming. The labours of the Parliamentary Finance Committee of 1871-4 convinced the late Professor Fawcett that an exhaustive inquiry into the financial and general condition of the country could not be delayed much longer. He observed that the many safeguards to economy which were in vogue during the regime of the East India Company had been swept away, and the substitutes which took their place had proved to be comparatively ineffective. Stocktaking had become an urgent and imperative necessity for the better government of the country. And the first step to bring about such an exhaustive stocktaking was to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of British electors. Hence a general appeal to them was decided upon and prepared, for which the hearty thanks of the Council are due to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who simultaneously with the Association, initiated the movement which has been pretty generally known. They resolved not only to make a general appeal, but also to send delegates on behalf of the various public Associations in our own and other parts of the country to carry out the object in view. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for Bengal, Mr. Ranga Swamy Mudaliyar for Madras, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for Bombay, were accordingly selected as the accredited Delegates on behalf of the Indian Association of Calcutta, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras, the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, the Sind Sabha of Kurrachee, and the Prajahita-Vardhak Sabha of Surat. They left India in September last and returned in January, after having laudably performed the work for which they were despatched. They held large meetings in different parts of England and Scotland, and were every where received with marks of great sympathy. The very last meeting they attended was at Birmingham, where Mr. John Bright presided. Altogether they fairly succeeded in drawing the attention of the British electors, especially of the working classes, and evoking generous response from them in regard to the affairs of India. This is a decided gain, and the Delegates have fully deserved the thanks of those on whom they represented. The general appeal and some of the leaflets were considered and finally adopted at the meeting of the Association, held on the 29th September. And the Council take this opportunity to accord their best thanks to the various public Associations above-named, and also to the British Indian Association, and to our own members, who co-operated with them, in this most important attempt for the first time made on any large scale to interest British electors in the affairs of the people of India.

It is also very gratifying to your Council to record the hearty reception which was accorded to the Delegates on their return to India. The meeting of the Association, at which the public were invited, was influentially and numerously attended, and the report which two of the Delegates, Messrs. M. M. Ghose and Chandavarkar, gave of the honorable work they were entrusted with, was received with feelings of the greatest satisfaction. It was felt that these Delegates had worthily discharged the responsible trust reposed in them. The Council are glad to be able to announce that arrangements are in progress for preserving in a permanent and easily accessible form the whole of the proceedings of the Delegates in England, together with the various opinions expressed in regard to them by publicists in England and India. Such a record would not only be a useful guide for the future, but will also afford an interesting study of the history of a movement of great important very satisfactorily carried out by the Delegates to whom it was entrusted. The last but not the least of the matters undertaken during the period under report was the holding of a National Congress in this city, where leading representatives from all parts of the country were invited to attend, in pursuance of the arrangements which had been made by Mr. A. O. Hume, whose disinterested services in the cause of India, the Council take this occasion to acknowledge. Originally, it was intended that the Congress should be held at Poona, but at the last moment, after almost all arrangements had been completed by the sister-Association there, Bombay had to be fixed upon as the place of meeting, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the former city. The proceedings of this National Congress, first of its kind, are so fresh in men's minds that your Council consider it superfluous to dilate on them here. But it may not be amiss in this place to state that Congress could not have been held at a more opportune hour in the history of the Empire. It was the, most visible outcome of that revolution in the political life of the Indians which has been slowly transforming their thoughts and intellects for the last 28 years, and which has evoked the national spirit that for the first time manifested itself among the people from one end of India to the other during the closing days of Lord Ripon's rule. That spirit, the Council believe, it would be impossible to ignore, and they hope that it will be duly recognised as one of the most potent factors in the future government of the country. It is undoubtedly the result of the silent but steady progress that has been made in all directions by the people during the past quarter of a century. And in the midst of the active manifestation of this new spirit which has come over new India that the Congress took its birth. It marks an epoch in the political history of our country,men of which we all should feel proud. The thanks of the Association are due to the managing committee of Gokuldas Tejpal charities for allowing the use of their Sanskrit College Building at Govalia Tank for the meetings of the Congress and the accommodation of its members. Though not strictly forming part of the business of last year, your Council cannot refrain from acquainting you with two further representations made very recently, namely, the letter addressed to the Government of India on the License Tax Amendment Bill, and the memorial despatched to the Secretary of State for India on the alarming growth of the charges for the army service in India. It is to be hoped that the last may receive that careful consideration at the hands of those in the hands of the authorities. Your Council are deeply convinced that by reducing the military expenditure to the limit assigned by Mr. Samuel Laing a considerable relief to taxpayers and also to the finances of India may be expected.

Accounts.—The audited statement of the accounts now laid before you shows a satisfactory condition of the finances of the Association, considering that the surplus at its disposal on 31st December last, after payments of the charges incidental to the starting of Association and inclusive of outstandings, was Rs. 1,600. Of the promised donations Rs. 3,900 have been collected, and the Council expect to collect the remainder by the end of the current year. The amount on account of the donations collected has been invested in 4½ per cent. Government Securities.

Mr. M. H. Hakeen proposed the adoption of the report, which was being seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy proposed, and Mr. Tribowandas Munguldas seconded, the election of Mr. Dinsha Manockjee Petit to the presidentship of the Association.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Chandravarkar proposed, Mr. Taleyarkhan seconded, the appointment of Messrs. M. R. Ranina and H. H. Warden, scrutineers of the ballot for the appointment of the council. The proposition was carried.

Mr. D. Vacha proposed, and Mr. H. H. Warden seconded, the appointment of Mr. P. S. Khareghat as auditor of the association. The proposition was carried.

Mr. K. T. Telang then proposed, and Mr. Jehangbir B. Murzban seconded, the adoption of the following rules :—

(a) The association may elect from time to time patrons, vice-patrons, and donors from among Chiefs and other gentlemen who may make large benefactions to the association. Such election shall be made at general meetings of the association on the recommendation of the committee.

(b) A general meeting of the association shall also be called as soon as convenient after the expiration of the quarters respectively ending on 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in each year, for the purpose of securing personal interchange of views between the local and mofussil members of the association.

(c) Members joining the association in any particular month of the year will be allowed to pay their subscription at the rate of rupees ten per annum for the broken period commencing from the month in which their names may be enrolled to 31st December.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. V. A. Modak proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the council and secretaries for the work done during the year. Mr. Jecjeebhoy E. Mody, in seconding the proposition, referred generally to many of the matters was mated in the address to Lord Reay. They first held a conference with some representatives of the Thana Forest Association, at which their grievances were fully discussed and detailed information obtained from them. And subsequently a letter was despatched to the Bombay Government, on the 22nd July last, detailing the hardships entailed on the agriculturists and owners of private forests, and praying for the appointment of a Commission or Commission to inquire into the several matters complained of, and notably for a fair and impartial investigation into the rights and privileges of the villagers as to grazing lands and the use of the rab as an important factor in the preliminary operations of agriculture. Their representations have so far prevailed that a Commission has been appointed to investigate into these matters and has been carrying on its investigations since December last. The Council next turned their attention to the abkari complaints, and submitted a representation to Government in which the operations of abkari rules so far as they injuriously affected the direct interests of the Bhandaris, the owners of toddy and date trees, and the licensed liquor-sellers in the zillas of Thana and Kolaba, were brought to notice with a request that those too might be independently inquired into. The Commission appointed to investigate the grievances of the licensed dealers in spirits in the town and island of Bombay concluded its labours sometime ago, but their report, on which the Government has recently based its resolutions, is not yet published. And the larger questions of the grievances of the people of Thana and Kolaba still seem to be under the consideration of the Government. Soon after, the time of the Council was occupied for upwards of ten weeks in the preparation of leaflets on important Indian questions for distribution among British electors. It was felt that the occassion of the late general election should not be allowed to slip away, the opportunity afforded being so rare and unique, without awakening an intelligent interest among the people of England on Indian problems. The administration of the country has drifted from year to year without any proper investigation being made into it. The cost of conducting it has grown apace. The growth of military expenditure has been alarming. The labours of the Parliamentary Finance Committee of 1871-4 convinced the late Professor Fawcett that an exhaustive inquiry into the financial and general condition of the country could not be delayed much longer. He observed that the many safeguards to economy which were in vogue during the regime of the East India Company had been swept away, and the substitutes which took their place had proved to be comparatively ineffective. Stocktaking had become an urgent and imperative necessity for the better government of the country. And the first step to bring about such an exhaustive stocktaking was to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of British electors. Hence a general appeal to them was decided upon and prepared, for which the hearty thanks of the Council are due to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who simultaneously with the Association, initiated the movement which has been pretty generally known. They resolved not only to make a general appeal, but also to send delegates on behalf of the various public Associations in our own and other parts of the country to carry out the object in view. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for Bengal, Mr. Ranga Swamy Mudaliyar for Madras, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for Bombay, were accordingly selected as the accredited Delegates on behalf of the Indian Association of Calcutta, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras, the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, the Sind Sabha of Kurrachee, and the Prajahita-Vardhak Sabha of Surat. They left India in September last and returned in January, after having laudably performed the work for which they were despatched. They held large meetings in different parts of England and Scotland, and were every where received with marks of great sympathy. The very last meeting they attended was at Birmingham, where Mr. John Bright presided. Altogether they fairly succeeded in drawing the attention of the British electors, especially of the working classes, and evoking generous response from them in regard to the affairs of India. This is a decided gain, and the Delegates have fully deserved the thanks of those on whom they represented. The general appeal and some of the leaflets were considered and finally adopted at the meeting of the Association, held on the 29th September. And the Council take this opportunity to accord their best thanks to the various public Associations above-named, and also to the British Indian Association, and to our own members, who co-operated with them, in this most important attempt for the first time made on any large scale to interest British electors in the affairs of the people of India.

It is also very gratifying to your Council to record the hearty reception which was accorded to the Delegates on their return to India. The meeting of the Association, at which the public were invited, was influentially and numerously attended, and the report which two of the Delegates, Messrs. M. M. Ghose and Chandavarkar, gave of the honorable work they were entrusted with, was received with feelings of the greatest satisfaction. It was felt that these Delegates had worthily discharged the responsible trust reposed in them. The Council are glad to be able to announce that arrangements are in progress for preserving in a permanent and easily accessible form the whole of the proceedings of the Delegates in England, together with the various opinions expressed in regard to them by publicists in England and India. Such a record would not only be a useful guide for the future, but will also afford an interesting study of the history of a movement of great important very satisfactorily carried out by the Delegates to whom it was entrusted. The last but not the least of the matters undertaken during the period under report was the holding of a National Congress in this city, where leading representatives from all parts of the country were invited to attend, in pursuance of the arrangements which had been made by Mr. A. O. Hume, whose disinterested services in the cause of India, the Council take this occasion to acknowledge. Originally, it was intended that the Congress should be held at Poona, but at the last moment, after almost all arrangements had been completed by the sister-Association there, Bombay had to be fixed upon as the place of meeting, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the former city. The proceedings of this National Congress, first of its kind, are so fresh in men's minds that your Council consider it superfluous to dilate on them here. But it may not be amiss in this place to state that Congress could not have been held at a more opportune hour in the history of the Empire. It was the, most visible outcome of that revolution in the political life of the Indians which has been slowly transforming their thoughts and intellects for the last 28 years, and which has evoked the national spirit that for the first time manifested itself among the people from one end of India to the other during the closing days of Lord Ripon's rule. That spirit, the Council believe, it would be impossible to ignore, and they hope that it will be duly recognised as one of the most potent factors in the future government of the country. It is undoubtedly the result of the silent but steady progress that has been made in all directions by the people during the past quarter of a century. And in the midst of the active manifestation of this new spirit which has come over new India that the Congress took its birth. It marks an epoch in the political history of our country,men of which we all should feel proud. The thanks of the Association are due to the managing committee of Gokuldas Tejpal charities for allowing the use of their Sanskrit College Building at Govalia Tank for the meetings of the Congress and the accommodation of its members. Though not strictly forming part of the business of last year, your Council cannot refrain from acquainting you with two further representations made very recently, namely, the letter addressed to the Government of India on the License Tax Amendment Bill, and the memorial despatched to the Secretary of State for India on the alarming growth of the charges for the army service in India. It is to be hoped that the last may receive that careful consideration at the hands of those in the hands of the authorities. Your Council are deeply convinced that by reducing the military expenditure to the limit assigned by Mr. Samuel Laing a considerable relief to taxpayers and also to the finances of India may be expected.

Accounts.—The audited statement of the accounts now laid before you shows a satisfactory condition of the finances of the Association, considering that the surplus at its disposal on 31st December last, after payments of the charges incidental to the starting of Association and inclusive of outstandings, was Rs. 1,600. Of the promised donations Rs. 3,900 have been collected, and the Council expect to collect the remainder by the end of the current year. The amount on account of the donations collected has been invested in 4½ per cent. Government Securities.

Mr. M. H. Hakeen proposed the adoption of the report, which was being seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy proposed, and Mr. Tribowandas Munguldas seconded, the election of Mr. Dinsha Manockjee Petit to the presidentship of the Association.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Chandravarkar proposed, Mr. Taleyarkhan seconded, the appointment of Messrs. M. R. Ranina and H. H. Warden, scrutineers of the ballot for the appointment of the council. The proposition was carried.

Mr. D. Vacha proposed, and Mr. H. H. Warden seconded, the appointment of Mr. P. S. Khareghat as auditor of the association. The proposition was carried.

Mr. K. T. Telang then proposed, and Mr. Jehangbir B. Murzban seconded, the adoption of the following rules :—

(a) The association may elect from time to time patrons, vice-patrons, and donors from among Chiefs and other gentlemen who may make large benefactions to the association. Such election shall be made at general meetings of the association on the recommendation of the committee.

(b) A general meeting of the association shall also be called as soon as convenient after the expiration of the quarters respectively ending on 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in each year, for the purpose of securing personal interchange of views between the local and mofussil members of the association.

(c) Members joining the association in any particular month of the year will be allowed to pay their subscription at the rate of rupees ten per annum for the broken period commencing from the month in which their names may be enrolled to 31st December.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. V. A. Modak proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the council and secretaries for the work done during the year. Mr. Jecjeebhoy E. Mody, in seconding the proposition, referred generally to many of the matters was mated in the address to Lord Reay. They first held a conference with some representatives of the Thana Forest Association, at which their grievances were fully discussed and detailed information obtained from them. And subsequently a letter was despatched to the Bombay Government, on the 22nd July last, detailing the hardships entailed on the agriculturists and owners of private forests, and praying for the appointment of a Commission or Commission to inquire into the several matters complained of, and notably for a fair and impartial investigation into the rights and privileges of the villagers as to grazing lands and the use of the rab as an important factor in the preliminary operations of agriculture. Their representations have so far prevailed that a Commission has been appointed to investigate into these matters and has been carrying on its investigations since December last. The Council next turned their attention to the abkari complaints, and submitted a representation to Government in which the operations of abkari rules so far as they injuriously affected the direct interests of the Bhandaris, the owners of toddy and date trees, and the licensed liquor-sellers in the zillas of Thana and Kolaba, were brought to notice with a request that those too might be independently inquired into. The Commission appointed to investigate the grievances of the licensed dealers in spirits in the town and island of Bombay concluded its labours sometime ago, but their report, on which the Government has recently based its resolutions, is not yet published. And the larger questions of the grievances of the people of Thana and Kolaba still seem to be under the consideration of the Government. Soon after, the time of the Council was occupied for upwards of ten weeks in the preparation of leaflets on important Indian questions for distribution among British electors. It was felt that the occassion of the late general election should not be allowed to slip away, the opportunity afforded being so rare and unique, without awakening an intelligent interest among the people of England on Indian problems. The administration of the country has drifted from year to year without any proper investigation being made into it. The cost of conducting it has grown apace. The growth of military expenditure has been alarming. The labours of the Parliamentary Finance Committee of 1871-4 convinced the late Professor Fawcett that an exhaustive inquiry into the financial and general condition of the country could not be delayed much longer. He observed that the many safeguards to economy which were in vogue during the regime of the East India Company had been swept away, and the substitutes which took their place had proved to be comparatively ineffective. Stocktaking had become an urgent and imperative necessity for the better government of the country. And the first step to bring about such an exhaustive stocktaking was to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of British electors. Hence a general appeal to them was decided upon and prepared, for which the hearty thanks of the Council are due to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who simultaneously with the Association, initiated the movement which has been pretty generally known. They resolved not only to make a general appeal, but also to send delegates on behalf of the various public Associations in our own and other parts of the country to carry out the object in view. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for Bengal, Mr. Ranga Swamy Mudaliyar for Madras, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for Bombay, were accordingly selected as the accredited Delegates on behalf of the Indian Association of Calcutta, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras, the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, the Sind Sabha of Kurrachee, and the Prajahita-Vardhak Sabha of Surat. They left India in September last and returned in January, after having laudably performed the work for which they were despatched. They held large meetings in different parts of England and Scotland, and were every where received with marks of great sympathy. The very last meeting they attended was at Birmingham, where Mr. John Bright presided. Altogether they fairly succeeded in drawing the attention of the British electors, especially of the working classes, and evoking generous response from them in regard to the affairs of India. This is a decided gain, and the Delegates have fully deserved the thanks of those on whom they represented. The general appeal and some of the leaflets were considered and finally adopted at the meeting of the Association, held on the 29th September. And the Council take this opportunity to accord their best thanks to the various public Associations above-named, and also to the British Indian Association, and to our own members, who co-operated with them, in this most important attempt for the first time made on any large scale to interest British electors in the affairs of the people of India.

It is also very gratifying to your Council to record the hearty reception which was accorded to the Delegates on their return to India. The meeting of the Association, at which the public were invited, was influentially and numerously attended, and the report which two of the Delegates, Messrs. M. M. Ghose and Chandavarkar, gave of the honorable work they were entrusted with, was received with feelings of the greatest satisfaction. It was

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook (chairman), Col. Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Peterson, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Captain Morland, Col. Fortman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and Mr. Muncherjee Banajee.

AGREEMENT WITH THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Sanction was given to the renewal of the agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company for working the Municipal telephone stations by day and night during the year 1886-87.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Town Council's sanction, under rule 22 of the Pension Fund Rules, to the payment of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 409-14 to Luxmibai, widow of Narayen Ganesh, late clerk in the Health Department. The total service of the clerk extended over seventeen years, and the aggregate sum paid by him towards the Pension Fund was Rs. 155-9-9.

The compassionate allowance was granted, on the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Mr. Banajee.

THE NAMING OF STREETS.

At the last meeting of the Council the general question of naming the streets of the city was discussed, in connection with a motion brought forward by Mr. Khote, and seconded by Captain Morland, that the newly-made extension of the Churney Road to Falkland Road should be called "Ollivant Road." When the subject came on for further consideration yesterday, Mr. Khote withdrew his proposition, with the consent of the seconder, observing that he had no wish to press it against the wishes of the Municipal Commissioner, who did not like the new road to be called after his name. Mr. Khote added that when they came to think of the name that should be given to the new Byculla Bridge, which owed its existence to the efforts of the Municipal Commissioner, an appropriate occasion would, he thought, be afforded of naming the structure after Mr. Ollivant.

REPAYMENT OF THE VEHAR WATER WORKS LOAN.

The following letter was read from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 17th March 1886 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 373 dated the 29th January 1886, forwarding for the consideration and orders of the Government of India an extract from a resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in which a request is made that the period for the repayment of the balance due to Government on account of the loan granted for the Vehar water works may be extended so as to correspond with the period for the repayment of the loan proposed for the Tansa water supply project. The proposal implies an extension of the period for the repayment of the former loan from thirty to sixty years from the present date.

2. "In reply I am to invite attention to Home Department letter No. 8, dated the 2nd February 1886, in which the reasons were explained why the Government of India were unable to accept the loan of 123 lakhs of rupees applied for on account of the Tansa scheme. As regards the present application I am to say that the Governor-General in Council after careful consideration regrets that he does not feel justified in modifying the existing arrangements for the repayment of the loan for the Vehar water works."

Resolution.—Copy of Government of India's letter should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay with reference to his letter No. 13,391, dated 19th January last.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The subject will come on for discussion in due course before the Corporation.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

It was proposed by Dr. Peterson, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhai Framji, that the best thanks of the Town Council be offered to Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, for the efficient and courteous manner in which he has filled the duties of chairman in the Council.

Dr. Peterson said : In a few minutes, a very few minutes as far as I am concerned, I shall cease to exist as a member of the Town Council of Bombay. I will mark my departure by an act of the most disorderly character. I will bring forward a motion of which I have given you, Sir, only private notice, and which you then urged me not to make. On the other hand, I shall have the pleasure of seeing myself supported, and supported enthusiastically by every one of my friends and colleagues, a position I do not remember having been in before during the three years I have sat at this table. I move that the Council do pass a very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Cook for his conduct in the chair. (Applause.) Your high professional attainments, Sir, would in any case have made you a valued member of this Board. But to these you, one of the busiest men among us, have added the rich experience of years spent in the city's work, and a sympathy, that grows with use, with all who are striving for its advancement. I am sure I speak for all of us here when I assure you that we thank you for the courtesy and efficiency with which you have presided over our deliberations. (Applause.) To me the indulgence you have always shown to them from time to time have been in the minority has been exceedingly grateful, and it forms no small part of the regret with which I leave this Council to think that I shall no larger meet you, Sir, from week to week, to discuss, in friendly debate, everything that concerns the city's weal. I move a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Cook. (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhai said : I have much pleasure in secon

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

THE London Financial telegrams of yesterday report an advance of ¼ in Consols, and a further rise of ¼ in French Rentes. Bar Silver was unchanged at 46⅝d.; but no change is reported either in Sterling Loan or in Rupee Securities. In the General Produce markets there was no change.

The Liverpool Cotton market generally continued firm up to closing, both for spot and for arrival. Surats quiet, the total day's sales aggregating 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 only were taken on speculation and for export. In Spot prices we note an advance of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, and in Good Oomras to the same extent. Mid-Uplands to arrive are again rather higher, say April-May delivery in Liverpool 1-32d. and May to September delivery 1-64d. above previous quotations. In New York ready Cotton was unchanged at 9¼ cents, while August Futures were three points lower at 9·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and they compare with the three previous years as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesdays' Receipts	8,000	5,000	4,000	18,000
Four days' do.	41,000	16,000	26,000	55,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,815,000	4,564,000	4,625,000	5,438,000

COTTON.—The local market has been very firm to-day, and a considerable business has been done. In Dollerahs we hear that first-class European selection has been placed as high as Rs. 194 for Fine Bhownugger, Rs. 186 for Fully Good, and Rs. 178 for Good. Best Broach has been taken freely at Rs 199, and Bengals have been placed at Rs. 168 and Rs. 154, for Fine and Good, respectively.

The following are our closing quotations :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals ready	153½	157	167½
Omras, "	166	173	
Do. staple, "	171	178	
Broach, ready	197½	best 199-200	
Dhollera ready	178	183-6	194
Do. May	197	184	193

WHEAT.—Owing mainly to the firmness of sellers, only a very moderate business is passing in this article. We hear of sales of Delhi Club No. 1 for April-May delivery at Rs. 3-13-3. We make no change in our quotations generally.

SEEDS are reported unchanged in value with little business doing.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet at yesterday's closing rates; but business has been dull in the extreme. Credits have been quoted 1s. 6 1-16d. ready, 1s. 6 1-32d. for May, and 1s. 6d. for June, but late in the day 3 months' sight Credits could have been done at 1s. 5 31-32d. for April-May. Bank drawing rates for ready delivery have been rather uncertain, pending the allotment of Council Drafts to-day; but for the monsoon the rate for demand draft is still 1-5⅝d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 5⅝d. to 1s. 5 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s 5 29-32d. to 1s. 5⅝d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Credits " ...	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Francs " ...	1 90½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet all round, only a few transactions being reported in 4 per cents. at 97⅞ for ready, and 97 11-16 for 10th of April delivery.

FREIGHTS continue dull at our quotations, say :—

Liverpool.....	Ready	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
London.....	"	18s. 9d.
Open Charter.....	"	22s. 6d.
Havre.....	"	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk.....	"	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	"	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Marseilles	"	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Trieste, Venice	"	22s. 9d. at 23s.

SHARES.—We do not hear of much business doing, but several mills show an advance on previous quotations. Amongst them we may notice Manecksee Petit, Jewraj Baloo, and Katao Mackunjee, which are all Rs. 5 higher; while Queen and Ripon have advanced Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively. Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 2½, and M. M. Mody, Rs. 10 dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,00 0	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India.....	37,32	250		5 pct.	121

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press..	1,000	125	125	..	205
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	720
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khanagum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	135
Prince of W. Press ..	800	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	20	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,338	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	750
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	475
Bhowanuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...	8
Bo.Cotton M'f'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	440
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980xd
Berar M'f'g. Co., Ld..	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	915xd
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	85
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co...	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	885
Hingunghat Mill Co. ..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabadi Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	..	1,000xd
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	36	1,165
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,0	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	500	11-5-7	460
Jewras Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Khandelah.....	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,600	1,000	100	Rs. 3	151
Madras United	800	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,322½
Massagon Spinning Co	6,000	250	25	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	600
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	590
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	102½
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	940
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	880
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Shalapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	433
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	275
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & W. Company					800
Laxmidas Khimji S. W.Co.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	4100	..	..	4154

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECTACLES.
AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | 3, & 4 Hare St. CALCUTTA.
Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases," Post free, 4½ annas.
Price List free.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CALDWELL—March 23, at Goordaspore, Punjab, the wife of the Rev A B Caldwell, American Presbyterian Mission, of twin daughters.
DRAKE-BROCKMAN—April 4, at Hadow's Road, Nungumbakam, the wife of Major Drake-Brockman, R E, of a son.
SPROT—April 2, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain Sprot, "The Carbineers," of a daughter.
WALKEM—April 1, at Calcutta, the wife of J W Walkem, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU—March 29, at Minboo, Burmah, of remittent fever, Claude Frank Boileau, Lieutenant, attached to the 2nd Q O Bengal N I, the eldest beloved son of Colonel F W Boileau, Deoli Irregular Force, aged 21 years.
McNAIR—April 3, at 29, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Violet Isabelle, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs G B McNair.
TWOHIG—March 25, Conductor Patrick Twohig, Commissariat Department, on the voyage from Pagan, Burmah, to Rangoon.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

THE Bombay Presidency Association at their annual meeting last evening were able to congratulate themselves upon as fair a measure of success as any organization could look for in the first year of its existence. They had, it is true, to record two resignations which were intended to serve as protests against the policy which the Association had adopted in view of the general elections in England last year. The incident doubtless caused more regret than the Council have exhibited in the report, which does not go beyond a bare affirmation of the fact that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy had resigned the presidency of the Association and Mr. Dosabhai Framjee one of the vice-presidencies. The interest in the two resignations, though it was not small at the time, has long since been exhausted, and they need be recalled now only as showing how limited was the feeling of dissatisfaction which was awakened in the Association by the determination to intervene in English party controversies. Whether the course taken by the Association was wise or unwise—and we ourselves were not silent in regard to its unwisdom—it made no serious strain upon the allegiance of the members. Whether or not the same course would be followed in the event of another election is a matter upon which there is small inducement to utter prophecy. The Association did not gain as much by their peculiar method of appealing to English political opinion as they had hoped for; they did not lose as much as their not too friendly critics have imagined. The election of the candidates whom they denounced, and the failure of the candidates whom they patronized, were of course disappointing; and we note that the report is significantly silent upon that incident of the delegation to England last cold weather. But so far as the purpose of the delegation was to enlist English interest in Indian affairs it was productive of results by no means without value. For the first time the claim of India to a share in the interest of the English electors was brought home to large bodies of the public at home. We seem to have been brought by the experiment a stage in advance of the time when the House of Commons thought it was doing its duty to India by allowing ten or twenty members to constitute the House while the Indian Budget was being expounded. English opinion in regard to India has scarcely yet been educated; but there has been something like an awakening of the English political conscience on the subject, and this is at least a good beginning. It may be necessary, however, to recognize very shortly that it is only a beginning. The report is silent as to ways and means of systematising the work begun last year. But enough was gained by the experiment to warrant the Association and the other Indian organizations which co-operated with them in regarding it as the beginning of a more permanent and systematic effort for keeping the claims of India before the English electorate. They may continue the experiment without fearing lest it should be set down by reasonable people here or in England as a subversive scheme.

As regards the work of the Association in India the Council are able to give a satisfactory report. Political associations too often speak of their achievements in a way which proves that the fly on the wheel is not entirely the creature of fiction. But it is fair to the Bombay Presidency Association to acknowledge that they have made their mark upon the political life of the Presidency during the past twelve months. They might, it is true, have been more prompt in some of their interventions. They were sadly after date in the endeavour that they made to persuade the Government of India that the recent additions to the military expenditure of India are impolitic and immoderate. But in this they only illustrated the truth of the general principle that the natives of this country are deficient in capacity for spontaneous action—a principle which may usefully be borne in mind by those who fear lest the people should rush headlong in the search after novelty. The characteristic of the year's work of the Association was, indeed, in the commonplace usefulness to which its energies have in the main been directed. There was no striving after the attainment of a sublimely impracticable ideal in the labour which it took upon itself in connection with the Abkari administration and with the grievances of the liquor sellers. It would be a political misdemeanour to urge the Association to embark upon a more heroic policy and to leave these politics of the vestry to humbler minds. Those who believe that native political organizations are by nature given to treasons, stratagems and spoils will be silenced by the spectacle of young India busying itself with the question whether mhowra spirit and toddy spirit shall be put upon a footing of fiscal equality, or whether retail liquor sellers shall be permitted to sell one gallon or twenty gallons of toddy to a single person in a day. The Association, so far as its domestic work is concerned, might for the present be worse employed than in such matters. This after all is their "day of details," and they will do well not to despise the small things of civic life. They have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the questions with which they have busied themselves have attracted the interest of the Government, and that one at least of the offending regulations have been modified by resolutions of the Governor in Council. They have taken their part in making the grievances of the Thana Forest tribes a matter of urgent public concern, and although the Forest Commission would have been constituted even if the Bombay Presidency Association had never been called into existence, it would be unjust to the Association not to acknowledge the care with which it formulated the case of the aggrieved parties, and the skill with which it laid the matter before the Government of Bombay.

But the prominence which is given in the report to the proceedings of the "National Congress" in Bombay last December shows that the Association is not intent to confine its activities within the modest limits here indicated. The event passes into the record of the Association as one of abiding importance. To them and to those who took part in it it appears as the fair beginning of a new time, in which India is to assume something at least of the characteristics of a nation. The authors of the report have had three months in which to form their opinion as to the significance of the meeting that was held here in the Christmas holidays, and that estimate must be taken with due regard to the fact that it was framed long after the enthusiasm of the hour had passed away. But they may yet come to the conclusion that it is much too soon to speak of the evolution of a national spirit in India. At least let us call for the evidence on which this belief is based. We are prepared for the rejoinder that a series of interesting resolutions were passed by the delegates to the Congress with all the unanimity which is to be looked for in an assembly of men whose opinions were well known beforehand and who all were pretty certain to vote in one way. But this is a very slender basis upon which to rear the edifice of national union which figures in the imagination of the Bombay Presidency Association. We may leave aside the question whether so absolutely new a creation as a national spirit is possible in India, though it is worth while to remember that those who speak about it take liberties with history. National unity, with the peoples who have acquired it in our time, has been a souvenir as well as an ideal—a reconquest of what has been lost. They did not create it, they revived it. If India is to be made a nation, the process will be one of creation—an impossible process we shall be told by those who see the principle of evolution as clearly at work in the political world as in the physical. There is at least no instance on record of a number of peoples with no ethnical affinity, and with no unity either in history or in religion to point back to, being converted into a nation by the most unanimous affirmation of a series of political generalizations. The Bombay Presidency Association will find near at hand work in which it may be more profitably employed than in straining after an ideal, against which the facts of the past and the present time are stubbornly in conflict.

WHATEVER the upshot of the matter may be, it is very unlikely that the Madras Government will gain glory from their pursuit of Mr. Crole. They now appear not to have deserved the compliments that were paid to them when it was reported that the proposed inquiry into Mr. Crole's administration of the Madura District had been abandoned. The inquiry, after all, is persisted in, and Mr. Thomas, despite his cousinship to the member of Council concerning whom Mr. Crole thought it his official duty to report unpleasant things, has been told off for the purpose. This is bad to begin with, though not worse than the fact that the Government thought it necessary to institute any inquiry at all. People in Madras speak their minds so freely when the doings of the Government are concerned that there is no reason why their neighbours should spend their energies in finding pretty epithets for Mr. Grant Duff and his colleagues. It is enough to say that the impression which the proceedings make upon on-lookers at this distance is not at all favourable to the Government. Take for instance the special instruction to Mr. Thomas to report upon the circumstances under which the Madura People's Park and Farm, which were opened with a good deal of display two years ago, were promoted by Mr. Crole. At the time Mr. Crole received full credit for having promoted an interesting and useful public enterprise. That he was energetic and successful in inducing the wealthier people in his district to subscribe to the project was then deemed to be a fact in his favour. It was not at that time at least conjectured that the Collector of Madura had put more pressure upon the contributors than successful beggars usually have to apply in order to loosen the purse strings of the wealthy. But since Mr. Crole asked the Board of Revenue to delete a phrase that occurred "over the signature" of their Assistant Under-Secretary, to say nothing of the candid use that he made of the name of an honourable member of Council, he has been deemed capable of doing many wicked things. Hence the instruction to Mr. Thomas to find out if he can that the Madura Park and Farm project was not carried out in the way in which such projects should be carried out. Retaliation in a case of this kind cannot well be indulged in. But Mr. Crole will find comfort in the suggestion maliciously made by a correspondent of the *Mail* that an investigation should be made into the means by which, during Mr. Thomas's administration of the Tanjore District, a very large sum was raised by him for establishing a hospital and medical college at Tanjore, ostensibly to commemorate the Prince of Wales's visit to this country in 1875, though it bears the illustrious name of Mr. Thomas on the pedi-ment instead of that of the Prince in whose honour it was built. This was eleven years ago, but if the Government are going to turn back to 1884 for the condemnation of Mr. Crole, why not to 1875 for the greater glory or otherwise of Mr. Thomas?

THE INDIAN RYOT AND THE ITALIAN PEASANT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is a far cry from India to Italy, and the peasants of this country and those of the classic land of Italy are seldom suspected to have much in common. We in India know, or think we know, all that is to be known regarding our own proletariat. We hear of the ryot's poverty and indebtedness, his insanitary surroundings and his low physique, and we see the want of improvement following closely upon the want of capital. Insufficient food and bad water produce a low type of peasants, which no education, supposing it to be available, could possibly improve; and the starving ryot, driving his starving cattle to his parched field is a sight not unfamiliar to us. By way of stimulating his industry, Government has increased his assessment, and to improve his intelligence schools have been established in towns which he cannot reach. With infinite circumlocution a local fund was started which was guaranteed to be applied to the village road, the village school and the village well. It has been applied to the provincial road, the town school, and as to the well, why it is still in a hole. With great striving and crying a new order of things was ushered in to ring out the old—ring in the new. All local sources of income were to be taken by the local taluka, and a small share, never more than half, was to be given to the District Board. In fact, the District Board has taken the whole, and doles out a few rupees to each taluka, and the last stage of the fund is worse than the first. Meantime, while the ryot labours through mud and bumps over stones to drag his produce a few miles to market, the foreign traffic glides easily over a well-made road, and a railway brings produce from incredible distances to undersell him in his own village. Of course, the ryot pays an extra assessment for the advantages the railway has brought him, and for the inestimable privilege of being undersold. To fatten his cattle the forests are closed to him, and to improve his credit a Relief Act exists which makes it impossible for him to borrow money. If he is cheated by his neighbour, he may get redress by following a will-o'-the-wisp in the shape of an Assistant Collector a few hundred miles, and if he has to recover a debt he learns the science of adjournments and the ethics of registration at a cost of double the value of his suit.

But, after all, the Indian ryot is no better off or no worse than the Italian peasant. Strikes are becoming common in that classic land, and are wider and better organized. The ryot has not indulged in strikes, and is almost incapable of organization. The agrarian disturbances of a few years ago were the outward and visible signs of the inward discontent; but they were stupid manifestations of brute force, and not a calculated or sustained effort to obtain better terms from employers and usurers. But strikes would be difficult among peasants who sow and reap their own fields with very little dependence upon the unemployed; and the form which they might take would possibly be a combination to pay no rent or a fair rent after the example of Ireland and Scotland. This, however, would not suit the money-lenders, who live upon their rents, and whose grief at each rise of the assessment finds such vocal expression in the native press. The Brahman is naturally a conservative, and it is curious to see how he picks and chooses the passages from the Radical programme which seem to promise him a position equal to the beef-eating English. What if he were to find that the Radical programme will end by placing the Mahar on a level with the priest, by abolishing private property and rents in land and by resuming the enormous sums now paid to temples and shrines for the benefit of free schools for low castes? But to return to Italy. Not long ago she exported corn and rice, silk and fruit; now Russian corn, Indian rice, and Turkish figs have put her out of the market. To this keen competition is added the fall in price and heavy taxation necessary to secure a United Italy. The land, is chiefly held by the middle class, who live in towns and do nothing for the improvement of their land, but are punctual in enforcing their rents and dues. They know nothing of their labourers, and care nothing for their wants, and look down upon the peasant as an inferior being. There is no such thing as a decent cottage, and persons of all ages and both sexes lie stretched on the same floor. The worst hovels are those which belong to the small owners, fit only to be pulled down. How like this is to the condition of a dirty Indian village, and where in India or Italy would the landlord be found who would build improved cottages for his tenants? In truth they could not afford it, and nowhere would it be possible except in England to lay out the millions necessary for this reform, with little or no return for the outlay. Rich and philanthropic landlords have set up a standard which poor owners are obliged to conform to, and the Radical programme announces a scheme for the improvement of labourers' dwellings. It will not be long before we see these principles enforced in India, and the Brahman and Marwari landlord of every tenant compelled to house him decently and provide him with a garden of roses and a milking cow. In Italy property is immensely sub-divided, but wherever large properties exist the farming is good and material comfort is apparent. In the peasant villages, however, "there are hardly any means of communication; seventy communes are without highways." This is true of India, and is no credit to the management of the local Board, which permits money to be applied to objects that have no connection with the convenience of the ryot. "The peasants know nothing and care for nothing; they are without morality or education. A bit of land is their only ambition, which passes into other hands if they falter for a moment in the desperate struggle for existence." This passage, with some reservations, might be applied to India without an alteration. The small proprietors round Rome would die of hunger if some of the family did not go to work in the towns for three or four months in the year, and this is precisely what occurs in most parts of India. Bombay mills and industries are worked by a stream of labourers who go down to them from Ratnagiri, Guzerat and the Deccan as far east as Nagar. The difficulty in Italy as here is the great deficiency of capital to carry out the improvements necessary in agriculture, the general indebtedness, and the small productions obtained from the soil, contrasted with the overpowering number of cultivators and owners to be found in the country. Everything is consumed that can be carried off the land, and there is no money to buy manure or to dig a well. Deep culture is impossible in the thin crust of the Deccan, and the ryot is at the mercy of the sun and the rain. As for experimental improvements they are impossible among a people who hold the land for their bare subsistence, and who must grow those crops which are not likely to fail. "Promiscuous culture which tries to grow a little of everything results in producing nothing well." The experience of ages has taught the Indian ryot, the Italian peasant, and the English farmer to cultivate certain crops with facility, but the modern extension of rapid and cheap steam communication has upset the old conditions of farming. The English farmer must give up growing wheat, the Italian his rice, and the Indian must confine himself to those crops from which he may have a natural advantage. The attempts to grow exotic cotton and pedigree wheat in unsuitable localities can only raise a smile and not a crop. They may succeed in a model farm with the wealth of Government at its back, but the ryot who would cultivate in imitation of a model farm would be a lunatic, and his place would know him no more.

There are other features in the Italian system which are not pleasing, but which are unfortunately too prevalent in all countries where the struggle for existence is intense, and where the land is the chief and almost the only source of subsistence. It would be difficult to exaggerate, writes the reviewer, the miserable condition of the agricultural population in Italy, the wretched dwellings, the unwholesome food, the amount of disease, the low wages, the want of morality and of education. Unfortunately these evils exist in just as intense a form in India, though we are glad to believe that crime is less frequent here than there. Yet we know that with a recurrence of high prices theft would increase tenfold. The general indebtedness is perhaps worse than the condition of things in the Deccan. The small cultivators are ruined by the usurers, 25 per cent. interest is common, and small loans are habitually lent at 60 per cent., and 120 per cent. is not unknown. The cure for these evils is hinted rather than expressly stated, and large properties are shown to be better managed, and better cultivated, while both landlord and tenant derive a comfortable living from the soil.

We will conclude with a brief reference to the forests. Fifty years ago decrease in pasturage appears to have been the rule, and the practice of roaming over the country with flocks and herds rendered cultivation almost impossible. Gradually it became permissible to hedge and fence the fields. but this was only carried out with great persistence and severity, the shepherds destroying the walls and fences whenever they could do so with safety. Fields unsown were obliged to be open to common pasture, and it is only since 1853 that this has been prohibited by law. As a consequence. Sardinia is still in a wild state, and only a small part is cultivated. Free pasture is now limited to a certain number of animals in each flock, a tax being placed upon the rest. Yet the damage done is beyond remedy. The report has this passage: "As to the forests with which in old days the uplands were covered, these were not only valuable for timber, but fed the rivers, prevented floods, and provided against the defect of rainfall. The avidity and want of foresight of past generations have destroyed the greater portion of the trees. Storms have carried off the thin coating of earth, no longer kept up by the roots, so that the forests cannot grow again, and still less any crops. The hill sides are burnt up and present a monotonous aspect of sterility and desolation." Word for word this would describe the appearance of the hills of Western India, and the attempt to reclothe them with wood must be a long and unsatisfactory process. But it must be done even at the cost of severity and unpopularity. We must be cruel to be kind.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HYDERABAD RESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 2.

ON the evening of the 31st March, the residence of Nawab Mooneer Nawaz Jung Bahadur presented quite a fairy scene. The *élite* of the station, both Europeans and natives, had been invited to meet Mr. J. C. Cordery, the Resident, at a farewell dinner given by the Nawab. The arrangements were all made on a grand scale, and displayed Oriental magnificence as modified by Western taste. The centre hall set apart for a private concert by M. Remenyi was a blaze with light from chandeliers. Thousands of multi-colored Chinese lamps shed their mellow light along the walks, across the parterres, around the water tank, and the wall of the raised terrace, where midst a luxuriance of rare ferns and flowers cushioned chairs and sofas were placed. The guests commenced arriving at eight o'clock, and soon there were to be seen, besides the guest of the evening and his party, His Excellency the Minister, the Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Nawab Nazar Jung Bahadur, Prince Surayajah, Nawab Motamin Jang and the other chief officers of the State, with a fair sprinkling of European ladies. Soon after a move was made for dinner, and about 90 people sat down to it. The dinner being a private one, post-prandial oratory was dispensed with. The interval after dinner was spent much after individual fancy. Some of the guests crowded in the centre hall, where Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist, poured forth his soulful strains. Some took their seats in the adjoining verandah to be able to enjoy the music without losing the pretty scene outside, while others sat in the open grounds outside for a pleasant *tete-a-tete*. The chief feature of these reunions in Hyderabad is that men of all races and creeds meet on a friendly level. Just after 11 o'clock the Resident and the Minister left, and were gradually followed by the others.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN BERAR.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 6.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have sent an Identical Note to the Greek Government, notifying the formal signature of the Conference Protocol, and strongly urging Greece to abandon her menacing attitude towards Turkey.

It is believed that Prince Alexander will now acquiesce in the Turco-Bulgarian agreement.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, APRIL 6.

H. M.'s troopship Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, has passed the Canal.

DEPARTURE OF THE RESIDENT FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 7.

Mr. Cordery, the Resident, left Hyderabad this morning. The state of his health, his medical advisers thought, necessitated an immediate change to England. He had therefore to leave before he could be relieved of his duties here by Colonel Ross. There was a numerous gathering at the station to wish him God-speed. Some friends accompanied him part of the journey to Wadi. His cordial geniality will be much missed by all here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 26th March, left here for Bombay at 7 last evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8½ lbs. "	6-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.	72½
4 " " Consols for account	100⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46⅜

H. E. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, left Bombay for Poona by the Raichore mail, yesterday, under a salute of fifteen guns. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Adam, Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Major Hemming, Military Secretary; and Captain Russell, A.-D.-C. Among those present at the station to see His Excellency off were Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., Major Reilly, and Captain Mein. His Excellency returns to Bombay on Sunday, the 11th instant, to meet Lady Arbuthnot, who is expected by the incoming mail-steamer.

THE hearing of the Broach Riots case, which was fixed to come on yesterday before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, has been postponed for a fortnight.

THE new Commander-in-Chief has small mercy on the black sheep of the army. The sentences of courts-martial are notoriously severe, but they are apparently not severe enough to receive Sir Frederick Roberta's approval. In the case in which Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 1st Border Regiment, was sentenced to be dismissed from the service for drunkenness, he declined to accept the recommendation to mercy made by the court-martial, as he considered it was based on untenable grounds. In a more recent case in which a soldier was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and to be ignominiously dismissed from the service for offering violence to his superior officers, Sir Frederick Roberts disapproved of the sentence of the court, on the ground that the punishment was not adequate to the offence.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Peshin at midday on the 4th, having ridden in thirty miles from Kach. He was met by General Hancock's committee, who have been out on the Khwaja Amran range considering the practicability of piercing it with a railway tunnel. The committee, it is announced, have finished their labours and return at once to India. Sir Frederick Roberts was to leave Peshin on Monday. He is due at Quetta to-day.

THE latest news from Rangoon is that "although dacoity and robbery are everywhere prevalent, it is believed that all the large gangs have been dispersed." The Tharrawaddy gang, which was last followed up, lost five killed in a skirmish on Wednesday—a trifling loss, however, considering that the casualties on the side of the pursuers were two killed and three wounded.

THE Bengal Tenancy Act does not appear to be working altogether satisfactorily. It is complained that great difficulties are experienced in collecting rent. The British Indian Association has taken the matter up, and at a meeting held at Calcutta on the 5th inst., a resolution was passed instructing the Committee to take up the question of Government revenue with a view to getting the dates of payment of the instalments of revenue altered from the middle to the end of the month; and to consider what steps should be taken to put Indian views before the Parliamentary Committee.

IT has been finally decided that the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere should take place on May 9. The Government of India will be represented by Sir Charles Aitchison.

BABOO PEROLALL DEY, of Calcutta, has been elected Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, for the invention of a new process of manufacturing non-alcoholic limejuice which has been introduced to the shipping after searching trial by the Government of India in preference to limejuice preserved by alcohol as an antiscorbutic. This process was awarded a gold medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition, silver medal at Victoria, honourable mention at Amsterdam and New Orleans.

A CALCUTTA paper learns form Katmandu that a plot against the authority of Bir Shumshere has been discovered, and that nine Nepaulese have been arrested and are now under sentence of execution.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 16th of March last was 147,114,334 lbs. as compared with 145,339,924 lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last season. The exports to America during the same period were 80,931,332 lbs. as compared with 70,790,349 lbs.

THE hope expressed by Dr. Miller in his annual report that Government, taking into consideration the extra and unforeseen expense into which the Council of the Madras Christian College had become involved owing to the collapse of the tower in November last, would sanction a further grant from public funds, has been realized, Government having contributed another grant of Rs. 9,710 towards the building expenses, which, together with the former grants of Rs. 21,662 and Rs. 9,148, makes the total grant awarded to the College Rs. 40,520. The third and last instalment of the first grant of Rs. 21,662 fell due on the 1st current, the second grant of Rs. 9,148 will be re-payable on the 1st April next year, and the grant of Rs. 9,710, now sanctioned, will have to be repaid on the 1st April 1888.

THE prospects of the artesian well at Agra are not promising. Samples of the hard sandstone, which has been struck at a depth of over six hundred feet, have been submitted to Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, on whose high authority the borers have learnt that they have probably struck the underground summits of the Vindhyan hills. "The warnings of the geological experts, who from the first pronounced that Agra was as unpropitious a spot as could be found for testing the possibilities of artesian wells in the plains of Upper India, have thus," remarks an up-country paper, "been fulfilled in a way which vindicates science if it is unpleasant to Agra. The energetic Collector and enlightened Municipality, however, are not discouraged, which is something. They intend to stick to work in spite of the idea that there is a mountain range beneath them, and as, in case of failure, the expenses of the experiment fall on local resources, there is nothing to be said against their determination."

THE Report of the Government of India on the Administration of Assam during the year 1884-85 records a fact which may have an important bearing on the silk industry of that country. The semi-domesticated silks of Assam are much sought after in the markets of England and the Continent, and in February of last year a well-known English silk spinner visited the province with the view of finding out its actual capabilities in this direction. The Director of Agriculture conferred with him, assisted him in his inquiries, and has been in correspondence with him since his return to England. No definite investment of capital has yet been made; but, during the current year, experiments have been instituted with a view to practically determining the cost of growing the castor-oil plant and rearing the *eri* silkworm on a tolerably large scale. It is not improbable, therefore (remarks an up-country paper), that we may hear before long of English capital going to assist in the development of an industry for which, so far as productiveness is concerned, Assam seems eminently suited. The great difficulty hitherto has been the high local price of cocoons, but with English capital, enterprise, and supervision there seems no reason why this should not be got over.

THE force in Upper Burma will continue under the orders of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and pending the arrival of Colonel Hodding, Colonel Dicken, 3rd Madras Infantry, will command the brigade. Committees for the fixing of the boundaries of cantonments at Mandalay, Bhamo, Myngyan, and other posts where the garrisons are likely to be permanent are to be appointed. A scale of transport has been drawn up locally and sanctioned as a temporary measure, pending fuller consideration. The Director-General of Ordnance has been directed to form small ammunition depôts at Mandalay and Bhamo, and to arrange for the return into stores of such siege guns and ammunition as will not be required by the General Officer Commanding, and for the completion of the authorised reserves of ammunition for the native mountain batteries in Burma. The troops employed in the field, whether in Upper or Lower Burma, who have not already received field equipment, will be provided therewith at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding the Field Force or the General Officer Commanding the British Burma Division respectively, and the troops have been allowed a free issue of boots or shoes. Station hospitals are to be formed where practicable in place of field or general hospitals. The principal medical officer will receive a consolidated pay of Rs. 1,400 per mensem.

THE Conservatives had decided to contest the representation of Ipswich in the event of Mr. Jesse Collings being unseated before the inquiry into the alleged illegal practices had commenced. Mr. Murray Ind will be their candidate.

THE new comic opera on which Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan are at work—which, it is rumoured, is a "budget of doubts and curry-powder from India"—will not be put into rehearsal till September.

A VERY painful sensation, says a home paper, has been created in Dublin by the intelligence that the daughter of an old and highly-respected Radical member of the House of Commons has eloped with a groom in the service of her husband. The lady is barely thirty, and has, it is said, no children.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first eleven months of the financial year 1885-86, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, it appears that the value or merchandise imported exclusive of Government stores, was Rs. 47,06,54,036, as against Rs. 48,50,25,353, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 74,29,65,701, as against Rs. 74,42,31,175. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 13,64,30,700, as against Rs. 12,85,56,283, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,07,27,210, as against Rs. 1,77,30,753. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 2,05,77,061, as against Rs. 2,12,87,771, and that of export duty collected Rs. 56,81,131, as against Rs. 44,72,695. Amongst the imports there was an increase under the headings of living animals, raw materials, and unmanufactured articles, railway plant and rolling-stock, and apparel; while there was considerable decrease in all the other articles comprised in the list. In the exports there was an increase of no less than Rs. 3,77,93,449 under the heading of articles of food and drink, which was nearly balanced by a decrease of Rs. 3,65,99,997 in the export of raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AT RAJKOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had read in newspapers and departmental annual reports very flattering accounts of the administration of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, but let me confess that I was still a sceptic. I have, however, lately had an opportunity of personally seeing its working, and I am happy to say that my scepticism has vapoured away. The college is located in a very palatial building, quite worthy of its inmates, and is a mirror of neatness and comfort. The view it presents by day and night is quite picturesque, and reminds one of the panoramic views of some of the most beautiful buildings of London and Paris. Spacious gardens which are very tastefully laid out about it lend enchantment to the scene, and send in cool and healthy breezes to invigorate and refresh the body and mind. The princes live here in a style quite suitable to their social position, and are as happy as a model college can make them. Unremitting care is bestowed upon their moral, intellectual and physical development, habits of regularity, economy and application, which they imperceptibly acquire, is highly commendable, and reflects great credit on the gentleman to whose care the princely students have been entrusted. It is a charming little sight to see the lovely faces of the future rulers of Kattywar sitting side by side with each other and drinking eagerly at the fountain of knowledge. It is very refreshing to watch these princelings vying with each other with all the impatience and fervour of their brethren of the humbler rank to distinguish themselves before their teachers. Having had many opportunities of observing the unruly conduct and irregular habits of princes in their durbars acquired through the over-indulgence of their fond parents and evil surrroundings, I could never have believed the excellent discipline to which they are made amenable if I had not seen it with my own eyes. And the wonder is that all this is done with tact and kindness and without the slightest punishment, corporal or otherwise. The management of the college is really admirable, and the day's routine is gone through with the regularity of clock-work. The standards are so skilfully arranged that the eleven years' course of the Educational Department is condensed into six, and the book of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal is a good index of what is done during this period. The princes are made to associate with English ladies and gentlemen as often as possible, and they learn so much of English life and manners that those who cannot afford the luxury of a trip to England hardly suffer in comparison with their more fortunate brethren. Every care is taken to make the college as attractive as possible, and one sees the princes always in cheerful spirits and enjoying their school life as much as if they were at home. Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten supply the place of parents, and treat them with such tenderness and affection as few parents treat even their own children. Their doors are always open to them, and the princes forget their homes in their loving presence. It is said that peace has its victories no less glorious than those of war, and let those who doubt this statement pay a visit to the Rajkumar College. The works of peace are quietly done; they make little bustle and consequently attract little notice. But they are not on that account the less glorious, and those who are engaged in them, deserve well of the community. The brilliant services of Mr. Macnaghten to this noble institution cannot be too highly praised. He has been, I am told, at the head of it ever since its establishment in 1870, and has done immense good to the province of Kattywar. He has carried light in the darkest recesses of ignorance, and moral courage into those of cowardice and timidity. He has by example and precept awakened in his pupils a sense of responsibility to a higher Being, and taught them to subordinate the sordid pleasures of the senses to the higher and nobler pleasure of doing their duty. I am struck with the great moral and intellectual forces that are now at work in Kattywar, and I feel convinced that if they will go on working as now, a glorious future is in store for the province.

STATE BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 6.

THE festivities by which the opening of the Warangal Railway Extension have been celebrated culminated last night in a State banquet and a magnificent pyrotechnic display. It would be almost as difficult to convey any adequate idea of the supreme grandeur of this entertainment, as to re-create the superb pageant from the wreck which shows the gardens this morning with thousands of exhausted butties and burnt-out lanterns, the fragments of the feast overnight, and gaunt and blackened skeletons on which a few hours earlier the artistic inventions of the worker in fireworks were displayed in an infinity of intricate design. Where a multitude of people chorused their admiration at the brilliant spectacle, a few coolies are now busily engaged in removing its charred remnants, the khansamah's assistants are counting the spoons and washing up the dishes to the rear of the shamiana where the banquet was spread with such elaborate ceremony, and even the ducks and the paddy birds are in their accustomed haunts on the lake, whence they had been driven at midnight by the bursting of rockets on every side, and a glare in the heavens overhead that must have suggested to the feathered residents that the end of all things was at hand. For days the note of preparation had been sounding, but even unto to those with whom the princeliness of Hyderabad entertainments is as a proverb, the result was a delightful surprise. The guest camp in which we have since last Friday found food and shelter is delightfully situated in one of the coolest corners of the Chudderghat Gardens, and all around us we had seen the arrangements day by day growing in completeness. But on issuing from our tents attired for the feast of the evening, we found that in an hour the surroundings of the camp had undergone a magical transformation. Lights to be numbered by tens of thousands had sprung into an existence, which if ephemeral, was remarkably effective. Along the high crenelated walls and over their lofty gateways ran an unbroken line of coloured butties. Many of the pathways were arched from end to end with hanging lights. Our several ways to the improvised banquetting hall were indicated by lines of flickering lights all converging towards this central point of assembly. Besides these lamps to our feet there were Chinese lanterns in the trees overhead glowing like fireflies from the innermost recesses of the dense foliage. Beneath the shamiana, the elegantly furnished reception room where His Excellency the Minister gave to the four hundred guests the warmest of individual welcomes, was as brilliantly lighted as any fashionable drawing-room. From this point it appeared as if the perfection of the picturesque had been attained. On either hand the broad expanse was enclosed by a double wall of tiny lanterns, whose arrangement fell into the most exquisite tracery. To the rear one looked across the tables, with their snowy napery glittering silver and clusters of flowers, to a similarly lustrous background. Drawn up beyond the front of the shamiana were the African guards, and behind the regiment was discernible a gorgeous combination of ornamental lighting which can only be spoken of in superlatives. Here all the designs that the skill of the floriculturist suggests in modern decorative gardening had been illuminated, until the flower beds were jewelled with ruby, emerald and orange lights, and diamonded with crystal globes. Fit for the revels of the fairies, with Queen Mab herself to lead the dance, was this exquisite carpeting of softly hued lights, whilst the water elves might have made merry with equal propriety in the vicinity where the myriad lamps were multiplied tenfold on the shimmering surface of the lake. Long lanes of beams fell across the waters from every point, the dancing flickering flames as insubstantial as the hues of a rainbow and as ever receding.

In the charmed area marked out by the electric light, and guarded by Pathan and Rohilla sentries picked from the flower of the Nizam's army, the fair women and brave men of Hyderabad gathered with such rapidity as to lead one to suppose the long tables would have to be extended to infinity. Head and shoulders above the majority towered the figure of the Minister, clothed from head to foot in the purest white, relieved only by a richly jewelled belt. Clustered around the Minister, or holding small lévees throughout the drawing-room, were the officers of the State, the simple elegance of whose Court dress, was to be contrasted with the gorgeous tissues worn by some of the native guests, and the smart uniforms of the officers of the various forces, in all the glory of the "primary colours" which Lady Jane denounces so scathingly. One of the prominent figures in the notable assembly was the stalwart form of Prince Soorajah, robed as became a prince who boasts direct descent from the house of Delhi, and wearing "the likeness of a kingly crown" in the shape of a dome of gold and jewels. During the serving of the banquet, His Highness's garrison band discoursed a musical accompaniment to the clatter of the knives and forks, and of the repast itself, it is to noted that the Indian dishes which gave a distinctive character to the feasting included the rarest of pilaos.

The speeches which followed the dessert were brief, but the graceful and felicitous manner in which His Excellency, who presided, couched his utterances deepened the excellent impression created by the authoritative statement made by him on Saturday, and proved the Minister to be a past-master in after-dinner oratory, that most difficult of accomplishments. The reception accorded to the Minister left nothing to be desired by his warmest friends. Having first given "The Queen-Empress," his Excellency then said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The next toast which I am going to propose to you is that of my lord and master, the Sovereign of these dominions, His Highness the Nizam. (Cheers.) I never value my official position so highly as I do on occasions like this, because they confer upon me the high privilege and honour of proposing the toast of my Sovereign, who, I am proud to say, occupies a prominent place in the hearts and affections of all his subjects. (Cheers.) To me, the hereditary servant of a master, whose ancestors have bestowed on my forefathers the greatest favour and kindness, His Highness stands not only in the light of a Sovereign but also in that of a benefactor, of whom I may rightly say I owe all that I possess in this world. (Cheers.) You will therefore understand why I look with such great gratification on the pleasing duty that devolves upon me to-night. It is little over two years since His Highness's accession to power. But within this short time he has proved himself to be a most capable and enlightened ruler, a ruler who takes the greatest interest in the welfare of his subjects, and who has their advancement and prosperity at heart. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, no Nizam has ever mixed so freely with his people as does His Highness, nor was any so accessible and affable to all as His Highness is. His early rule augurs well and holds out fair promise of the great benefit which the country will derive at his hands in after years. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in invoking on His Highness heaven's choicest blessings and in wishing him long life attended with health and happiness. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. C. Furnivall next rose to propose the health of His Excellency. He said:—

Salar Jung, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As this banquet is in commemoration of the opening of the extension of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway to Warangal, I am privileged to propose the health of His Excellency the Minister, our representative host to-night. At a gathering such as the present, and occupying the position I do, it would ill become me to venture to express any opinion on the results of the policy adopted by His Excellency since his accession to the high office which he holds, but as the agent of the railway I may be allowed to give vent to my own sentiments, and to those of all connected with the railway scheme. The railway before actual operations were commenced was not a hurriedly conceived undertaking, it was undertaken only after long and careful consideration, and after much discussion, which occupied some years. Its origination was due entirely to the foresight and sagacity of the illustrious father of His Excellency. I cannot claim the honour of knowing Sir Salar Jung. I once only had the pleasure of seeing him. His devotion, however, to the interests of his Sovereign, and world-wide renown as a statesman, and his great powers of administration, are ample testimony that the railway, the first section of which has been officially opened by H. H. the Nizam in person, will prove a benefit to the dominions of Hyderabad. The wishes of his father are doubtless a sacred possession of the Nawab, but I am led to the belief that His Excellency has not only been guided by the conclusions arrived at by his father, but by a careful personal study of the advantages which this railway will confer upon the State generally, and particularly upon the country through which it passes. Since my first arrival in Hyderabad two years ago, I have had the honour to be thrown into immediate connection with the Government of H. H. the Nizam in the prosecution of this project; and I can testify to the devotion with which His Excellency has guarded the interests of His Highness so far as regards the railway. I can also testify to the uniform justice and consideration with which the Railway Company has been treated by His Excellency. I regard the speedy completion of the railway as mainly due to the kind aid which has been rendered to it by His Highness the Nizam through his Government. Since operations were first begun I have been commissioned by telegram by the Board of Directors of the Railway Company in London to tender their congratulations to His Highness on the completion of the first section of the railway to Warangal. I do so most heartily in the name of the company, and it is the source of the utmost satisfaction to me that it was possible for His Highness to undertake the official opening of the line himself in person. It is a matter worthy of note as showing the feeling of the British public, and the French public also, towards His Highness and His Highness's Government, that the entire funds for carrying into effect the extension of the railway have been subscribed in England and in Paris after negotiations carried on by an accredited agent of His Highness's Government. This I believe is the only instance in India of its kind, and therefore I feel sure it must be a source of congratulation to His Highness and the Minister, who has so ably, justly, and I wish particularly to add, kindly administered the affairs of the State during the construction of the line. The hospitality of Hyderabad is proverbial and world-wide in its reputation and, in the absence of His Highness the Nizam, it has no fitter representative than the nobleman who is its representative this evening, than His Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung. Of the private hospitality of His Excellency I will not speak on this occasion, because all those who are here present, who have the honour of his acquaintance and friendship, can testify to the extreme kindness and solicitude for the pleasure of his guests ever displayed by the Nawab. Mr. Cordery and gentlemen, I now propose to give the health of Nawab Salar Jung. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the most cordial display of good-feeling, and the outburst of cheering was followed by the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." His Excellency rose and bowed his appreciation of the warmth which his name had evoked, and later on said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Since my entry into public life it has sometimes been my agreeable duty to propose the health of my friends, but it has seldom fallen to my lot to respond to the toast of my own health. You will therefore understand my difficulty in making a satisfactory response to the toast proposed in such kind terms by my friend, Mr. Furnivall, and so warmly and enthusiastically received by my other friends present here to-night. (Cheers.) To say that I am grateful to Mr. Furnivall for the kind words he has expressed regarding myself is to acknowledge that I possess some of that rather rare quality called gratitude. I am however afraid I do not deserve all the high encomiums that Mr. Furnivall has been pleased to pass on me, but it will be my endeavour to act so in future as to deserve all that has been said of me. (Cheers.) As regards my public services I can only say that I have been able to do very little since my accession to office, but in all that I have done I have been guided by the policy of my late father—a policy which I am proud to say was based, as you are aware, on the most loyal and honest motives for the good of the country, its Sovereign, and its subjects (loud cheers), and so long as I have his example in view and follow in his footsteps, and backed as I am by the countenance and support of my Sovereign, I need not, I think, despair of attaining success. (Renewed cheering.) But, gentlemen, I am not infallible. I may have made mistakes, but this I may be allowed to say, that my intentions have always been honest and honourable. (Cheers.) For example, I may perhaps have taken mistaken views of matters, and set myself in opposition to any given scheme which I considered at the time to be anything but beneficial to the State, but directly I was convinced of my error I have made every reparation in my power, and have supported it conscientiously and honestly. I have never allowed my private feelings to influence my public action. As regards the railway scheme itself, I can only say that if I have rendered any service in assisting its development it has been to me a duty of great pleasure. (Cheers.) I will not, however, detain you by making a long speech and keep you away from the attractions of my friend, Mr. Remenyi, or the pyrotechnic display, but even at the risk of perhaps making you all impatient by keeping you at the table a little while longer, I may be allowed to pay a deserving tribute of praise to my friend, Mr. Furnivall (cheers), whose eminent ability in his profession and great talent in running an iron horse twenty-five miles an hour over a country which it was difficult for an indigenous bullock cart to travel before are widely known throughout India. (Cheers and laughter.) Without wishing to make any invidious comparisons, I may be permitted to state that there are very few engineers in India who would have worked here so well as Mr. Furnivall has done, and who, with the highmindedness and honesty of purpose which he possesses, would have met all difficulties as he has, with tact, patience, and judgment. (Cheers.) I am not going to enumerate his social qualities here, as they are known to most of you, but I may say that never was a chief more beloved by his staff than Mr. Furnivall is by those whose privilege and pleasure it is to work under him. I now, ladies and gentlemen, give you the toast of Mr. Furnivall, and ask you to drink to his long life, health, and happiness, and to wish him every prosperity and distinction in his honourable and useful career. (Cheers.)

Mr. Furnivall, in reply to the toast, said:—

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose the health of one who has had much to do with the formation of this railway company, and also with the details of construction of it since it was first formed. Sardar Diler Jung was the accredited agent of the Government of H. H. the Nizam when negotiations by the sale of the old railway and the construction of extensions were carried out in England. How hard he had to strive amongst the financiers of England to obtain all he wanted for his own Government can only be imagined by those who have undergone a similar ordeal. Suffice it to say that he succeeded in getting a very excellent agreement for his own Government, and succeeded in getting a company capable of carrying out the works of the railway. He in fact carried out the instructions of his chief, the late Minister and Regent, with integrity, expedition and skill. Since the railway works have been started he has consistently with the duties of his own office, rendered the most valuable aid in carrying out what has been required. No person connected with the railway has more truly had its interests at heart, or has striven harder than Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, and obtained the speedy completion of the line. Whether it be in India or England, I would not wish for a more faithful ally than he. The completion of the section of the railway just finished affords, I know, the greatest possible satisfaction to the Sirdar, but it will afford him even more satisfaction when he can point to this railway as one earning honestly and without any aid from State guarantee its own livelihood. This will, I am confident, be the case some day. I would ask you, gentlemen, to drink to the health of Sirdar Diler Jung in congratulation of the successful completion of a long-continued effort on his part to carry out the instructions given to him by the head of the Government of His Highness when the railway project was first conceived.

Sirdar Diler Jung, whose health had been cordially drunk, said:—

I rise to respond to the toast which my esteemed friend, Mr. Furnivall, has been pleased to propose. You may well imagine my feeling of gratification to-day when, the railway having been opened, we are now sitting at a banquet in honour of that event. (Cheers.) In whatever I have been able to accomplish, I have been actuated by one motive, and that is a sense of duty to my Sovereign, to my superiors, and to the country which I serve. (Cheers.) Permit me to say that my position in conducting the negociations in India and in England has been a most difficult one. It would appear that railways were not quite appreciated in Hyderabad as a necessity of the civilised world. As our civilization increases railway communication we must have. (Cheers.) You know that the railway scheme is that of H. E. the late Salar Jung, and as you have heard a great deal on this subject, it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer you to those able and eloquent speeches of His Excellency which you have listened to this evening and on the occasion of the opening ceremony. The late Sir Salar Jung did me the honour to entrust to me the scheme of railway extension, the result of which you see around you, and it has been happily carried to a completion in the face of the greatest opposition in Hyderabad and in England. (Cheers.) I am glad to see it conclusively proved that the railway will not be a burden on the State as was asserted by those who attempted to make out that the guarantee would be a drag on His Highness's treasury. You have heard the Prime Minister of this State at the opening ceremony positively assert that if His Highness's Government were not to pay anything out of its coffers, the reserve fund alone at the National Provincial Bank of England is sufficient to discharge every liability during the remaining period of the guarantee. (Cheers.) I leave you to judge from this statement of the facts whether the railway scheme will actually be a burden, or, on the other hand, whether it is not the greatest blessing that could possibly be bestowed on the State. (Renewed cheers.) The fertile country of Telingana, which has lain unopened for centuries, will now be developed by the enlightened policy of the late Sir Salar Jung and of his worthy son, who has given his unceasing support to this railway scheme. Had it not been for this support, I assure you that my humble efforts to carry out that policy would have been fruitless. No words can adequately express my gratitude to the Nawab and his late father, but without referring further to the past, allow me to tell you that the railway scheme was not the only object in view. (Cheers.) It was further intended to develop the latent resources of His Highness's territory, and a scheme of mining concessions has been lately completed. (Cheers.) Instructions have been received to commence work, and sooner or later I hope that you will have the pleasure of witnessing one day that the coal-fields of Sirangeni are in full work, and that the gold fields at certain other parts of His Highness's dominions, as well as other mines in existence have been opened out. (Cheers.) I trust that the day will come when the State of Hyderabad will rank with those countries already in full enjoyment of the benefits conferred by Western civilization. (Cheers.) England, France, and other countries have won great names by the extension of railway communication, and the development of their mineral resources, and I hope a similar opportunity has now arrived for the country of Hyderabad to receive similar benefits. (Cheers.) The coal lies in combination with iron at Sirangeni, there is the gold found in the Raichore district, and mineral oil exists close to Secunderabad. I could enumerate hundreds of other mines, the existence of which has been reported to me, but it would be out of place at this late hour to do so. I assure you that my services will always be at the disposal of the Government in all matters connected with the development of the resources of the State. I claim to have always been solely actuated by the one desire to serve my Sovereign faithfully and loyally, and I am bound to acknowledge that I am extremely grateful to His Highness, who takes such a deep interest in these schemes. This interest was publicly exhibited when the Nizam declared that he opened the railway extension with great pleasure; I am confident His Highness takes equally great interest in the mines. (Cheers.) As the time for the fireworks is approaching, I will not detain you further than to thank Mr. Furnivall for the warm tribute he has uttered. No one has been more in contact with Mr. Furnivall than myself, for I have been in constant communication with him, and hours have been spent in deliberation. The success already achieved will be further crowned when the mines are open. (Cheers.)

After a short interval the pyrotechnic display was commenced from the commanding eminence overlooking the gardens. On the summit had been reared a temporary fort, from and upon whose battlements a furious bombardment representing the storming of Magdala was commenced. The effect of this mimic warfare in mid-air was wonderfully imposing, and more than rivalled those representations of which the Crystal Palace at Sydenham and the Belle Vue Gardens at Manchester are reckoned the home. In the iron bungalow M. Remenyi drew around him some hundreds by the magic of his bow, and his violin recitals concluded, there recommenced from the end of the lake another display of fireworks. This roused to enthusiasm even those most familiar with similar tamashas. The display continued till long past midnight, and was throughout surpassingly beautiful. Fire balloons were despatched in such numbers as to fill the heavens with trailing meteors, and volley after volley of rockets were sent skywards. A series of fine set pieces came to a climax with a representation of Kazipett junction, the scene of the opening ceremony of the extension. Loud were the cheers which greeted the lighting up of a train in motion drawn by a fiery locomotive, and worked in accordance with the signal-box outside the junction. Finally came a perfect broadside of fire with illuminated mottoes wishing "Long life to the Nizam," "Success to his Rule" and "Prosperity to His Highness's State Railways Company.

It is only simple justice to mention those who have worked so hard for this success, and Mr. Palmer, of the Public Works Department, and his associates, Messrs. Heenan and Buchanan, deserve unstinted credit for organising an entertainment on a scale of magnificence that would appal men of ordinary mould, and of utilizing the resources at their disposal with an effectiveness seldom if ever transcended. To Mr. Heenan the occupants of the guest camp have additional reason to be grateful. Not only has the conduct of the camp been in his charge, and the creature comforts dispensed under his supervision, but more than one memorable trip—to the world-famous fortress and tombs of Golconda, for instance—has been organised by him on their behalf. These excursions have immensely enhanced the enjoyment of the guests, and they will abandon the Nizam's capital with nothing but pleasant memories.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGES' AND DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding the failure of so many at the above examination, it might be either that the candidates had come all unprepared, or that the questions set were unreasonably stiff. If the former supposition be correct, measures should at once be taken to establish a law school or a similar institution for coaching up candidates who at present have nothing to guide or help them but their books. If the second surmise be correct, the authorities should interfere. Cannot our Undergraduates' Association do something in the matter?

PATERFAMILIAS.

II.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In addition to what has already been said on this subject, allow me to say that the courts in which the district pleaders are allowed to practise are in no way inferior to the courts here (not including the High Court). The courts of the district judges with appellate powers, and of the subordinate judges, first-class, may fairly be called superior to the Presidency Small Causes Courts, and the Sessions Courts, in which district judges, or joint and assistant district judges preside, superior to our police courts. From the nature of business, the amount of property, and the nature of the offences before them, the superiority is self-evident. The High Court vakils having a fair practice in the High Court, do not care to take up business in these lower courts in Bombay. They would not, therefore, object to their brothers of the second degree, acquiring a lower degree of legal status. If you, Sir, consider the question in all its bearings, you will, it is hoped, see good reason to put in a word for the second grade vakeels.

April 7. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

IMPORTANT LOTTERY PROSECUTION IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, Ganesh Sadasheo Satthe was again charged with an offence punishable under para. 2 of section 294a of the Indian Penal Code in respect of the publication of a number of hand-bills having reference to what is termed an agricultural lottery at Talaka Rail in the Takli State in the Nizam's dominions. Mr. Little appeared for the prosecution, which is instituted against him as the publisher of handbills by resolution of Government. On the last occasion Mr. Sealy appeared for the accused, who was now represented by Mr. Davur.

Before the evidence for the prosecution was proceeded with, Mr. Davur addressed his Worship in order, he said, to remove a misapprehension which appeared to exist in the mind of the Government solicitor, and might have been communicated to the magistrate. It seemed to be the idea that of the four lakhs to be collected Rs. 90,000 was to be given as prizes, whilst that of the proceeds went to the promoters. This was not the case. He might state that the lottery had been sanctioned in the Takli State, and for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Nizam's Government, the secretary visited Bombay. Mr. Davur believed on that occasion the secretary consulted the Public Prosecutor's own firm, and subsequently had a conversation with Mr. Nicholson with a view to some one going to Hyderabad and obtaining the permission of the Government and inducing them to recognise the scheme and guarantee the four lakhs. The object of the promoters of the lottery was to establish agricultural schools and colleges all over the Hyderabad dominions, and not to make money for themselves. Some of the promoters were, in fact, millionaires in the Nizam's kingdom, and were all very respectable men, who had no idea of making a profit. The only question was whether the accused had technically interfered with the publication of the prospectus, or had sold tickets as an agent of the principal or in some other capacity. Whatever his position might be legally under the section there was no absolutely no *male fides* on his part. Shivchand Baldev Bidyanavasa, the secretary to the lottery, was in Bombay a few days ago, and would return again shortly. Mr. Davur said he thought it rather more worth the while of the Government to prosecute the chief manager rather than a boarding-house-keeper, in whose place the manager lodged.

Mr. Little: But he has sold lots of tickets. His books spy the time.

The Magistrate: Have you read the High Court ruling on a reference made by me last year? The sanction of the Government is required, and that may mean the sanction of the Government of India or of the Governor of Bombay. Even as regards a lottery sanctioned by the Nizam, the publication is considered an offence here. That decision was made known far and wide through the newspapers.

Mr. Davur: Your Worship would hardly expect a man in his position—he keeps a boarding-house—to become acquainted with that.

The Magistrate: Apparently he keeps a printing press, and judging by his name he belongs to a good family, some of whom are in the service of Government, I believe.

Mr. Davur remarked that as far as his client was concerned he had taken part in going to presses, and had perhaps sold a few of the tickets in entire ignorance that he was acting against the law, and probably for a small remuneration.

Mr. Little: I do not know why my friend calls 12,000 "a few tickets" (Laughter.)

Mr. Davur: He did not keep the money for himself, or there would be no difficulty in paying the maximum fine of Rs. 1,000.

Balkrisna Gadkil, a clerk employed in the G. I. P. Railway offices, stated that in June last he purchased 1,000 tickets in the lottery from the accused, who keeps a boarding-house called the Hindoo hotel in Koombartookra, and has a lithographic press. He retained five for himself, and sold the rest among friends.

Krishna Rao Venayek, another railway clerk, purchased 1,500 tickets, and paid Rs. 400 on account. He also sold them among his friends. Cross-examined: By common report he believed the secretary to the lottery put up at the hotel of the accused. Witness only bought two tickets at first, but on going to office a number of friends asked him for some and he procured more. He never got any discount.

Mr. Davur: You knew the lottery was for an agricultural college?

Witness: I believed it from the hand-bill. I have sent a letter to the secretary asking for more tickets as several persons had asked me for them. He replied that if the money was sent, the tickets would be forwarded.

Another clerk named Madharao Rangrao, who bought 800 or 900 tickets, said the arrangement was for him to get five tickets given him for every hundred sold by him. Cross-examined: He had seen the secretary once in a room near the Portugese Church, Bhuleshwar. He had asked why the lottery had not been drawn, and the accused thereupon referred him to the secretary

By Mr. Little: This was five or six months after buying the tickets. The lottery has not yet been drawn.

The impressions of several woodcuts prepared by Gunpatrao Rajpoorkar, a surveyor and draftsman at the Mazagon Mill and the Framji Petit

It Mr. O'Donovan could return again, he would hardly recognise "the Merv Oasis," which he found and described but five years ago. The date of the proposed coronation of the Czar at Samarkand as "Emperor of Central Asia" depends on the completion of the line, at least as far as Bokhara. General Annenkoff, who is now at St. Petersburg, will shortly return to Turkestan, as he intends to accompany the first train into Merv. The recent discovery of naphtha wells near the railway has solved the difficulty of procuring fuel for the locomotives. All the stations along the line are growing rapidly. Kizil Arvat, which two years ago consisted of a few houses, has developed into a town with the main street lighted by electricity.

HORRIBLE CHILD-TORTURE BY BEGGARS.

A HORRIBLE case of child-torture, says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, has been tried before the Seine Assize Court. The accused parties were two Spaniards, Gonzales and Vega, whose calling is to speculate on public charity through the instrumentality of mutilated children. The children were sent out every day to beg, and often had to stay fourteen hours prowling about the streets. One of them, aged nine, was twisted in a position on a board set on rollers to simulate a cripple. Three grown-up persons held, twisted, and strapped him on the board, which had on it a covered pad. This child became nearly paralyzed and was often left black and blue from thrashings. The landlady one day when he was by himself in bed took him out of the van, and found that he could walk, although losing the use of his limbs. His owners caught her and beat the boy mercilessly for having obeyed her in getting out of bed. In the month of June her other tenants were kept awake by the cries of Manuel Santon, but they were too much afraid of the Spaniards to go and ask what it was that made him scream. Mdme. Cabrollier went. The child said that he had cramps, and she saw his arm was in a sling and bound up. Watching her opportunity she was able suddenly to examine the member, and found on it a horrible wound like a cancer of great size. She wept from pity. The young Manuel then told her that last year his leg was burned in the same way at Montauban, and that a little leprous girl, dressed as a boy, who had been similarly treated, was abandoned there. The youthful victim was examined as a witness, but was in such fear of his torturers that he hardly dared to tell how they operated upon him. He said that at Marseilles he was burned on one instep, which left his foot a mass of putrefaction, both by Vega and Gonzales. The two also burned his leg at Montauban. He had been at both places strapped to a board on rollers and sent as a cripple to beg. Vega and Gonzales were condemned to two years' penal servitude.

IS LORD AYLESFORD DEAD?

Truth has imported from America a rumour that the "late" Lord Aylesford is not dead. It is well-known that enormous sums of money changed hands in consequence of the event, the late Earl having been one of the most heavily assured men of the period. It is scarcely credible that the "cutest" Yankee scheme would have been equal to hoodwinking nearly all the British and many foreign life assurance offices, but it will be interesting to state the evidence upon which the money was paid. The only American document furnished was a transit permit granted in Jersey city "to remove the remains of Earl Aylesford, aged thirty-five years, who died at Big Springs, Howard county, Texas, on January 13, 1885," the cause of death being cirrhosis of liver; a transit being asked for burial "at England in the State of Great Britain." Jersey City being many hundred of miles from Texas this document is in itself of apparently small value and might breed suspicion; but it was justified by the certificate of a well-known London physician who had been the late lord's private medical attendant for many years. He was present at the opening of the coffin on February 3, 1885, the day of the burial at Packington-Magna Church. He declares:—"I saw the remains of the late Earl, which remains I had, from my intimate knowledge of the said late Earl, no difficulty in identifying." In the face of this testimony and the significant fact that the cause of death was what might naturally have been expected from the Earl of Aylesford's life, his family history, and his known physical condition when he left this country, the American rumour is probably a mere catchpenny canard.

AN ASIAN CALIFORNIA.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Journal des Débats* gives an interesting description of the new California, as the new gold mines discovered in the valley of the Djolgute River are called. This valley is upon the Chinese bank of the Amoor, opposite the Russian colony of Tgnachino, and, as the soil is very marshy, and there are no roads, it is only accessible in winter. Gold was first discovered there in May, 1884, and it soon attracted a great many adventurers, the earliest comers being Russian deserters and escaped convicts from Siberia, and by the month of January in last year there was a colony of 9,000 Russians, the total having been very much increased since, while there are also about 6,000 Chinese and 150 adventurers of different nationalities, the last-named of whom have joined the Russians, the organization of the colony being altogether Russian. The gold-finders are divided into 722 arteis (small groups) of workmen all of whom are absolutely equal. These arteis elect twelve elders (starchina) who do not work themselves, but superintend the diggings and receive a salary of 200 roubles a month. They are selected from among the dealers in gold and tavernkeepers, and form a sort of district police corps. They do not meet with any interference from the Chinese authorities in this remote valley, the laws of which are very simple but severe, the penalty of death being inflicted for cheating at play, for adulterating the gold-dust, or for theft; while flogging is inflicted for drunkenness during the hours of labour or for bringing females into the colony. Since the foundation of the colony there have been only three murders and two inflictions of the death penalty; a Russian having been hung for adulterating the gold-dust, and a Jew flogged to death for having spread false news as to the approach of a body of Russian troops, hoping thereby to send down the price of gold owing to the panic. There are twenty-seven taverns in the colony, and, owing to the competition, the prices are not high, except for spirits. The gold fields, which are twenty-five miles in length by three miles broad, are said to be very rich, and 7 lb. of gold are obtained from 32 cwt. of gravel, even with the primitive mode of washing adopted there.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SUGAR TRADE.

THE *Times'* reporter on "Out-of-Work London" deals this morning with the closing of sugar refineries in the East-end of London. "The manufacturers of animal charcoal, of filter-bags, of casks, engineers and copper-workers, jute and canvas bag makers, carriers and porters, are all thrown out of employment." This winter more than ordinary causes have helped to depress the sugar refineries. In Russia it appears that 33,333 tons of unrefined sugar stood over unsold after the season of 1884-85. The harvest of Russian beetroot for this year promises to be exceptionally plentiful. The result is an immense over-production of raw sugar; and to get rid of this surplus stock the Russian Government has given large bounties on foreign exportations—namely, 0.66*d* per pound on raw sugar, and 1*d*. per English pound for brown or refined sugar. The London trade has consequently been overwhelmed with Russian sugar. Even the importations from America are exceeded. These, for all sorts of sugar, amounted to a monthly average of 320 tons in 1883, of 4,348 tons in 1884, and 9,579 tons in 1885; but in the one month of January, 1886, no fewer than 10,364 tons of sugar have been imported into England from Russia alone. Of course, this has caused a decrease of importations from America and elsewhere; but nevertheless the total importations of sugar for January, 1886, stand at 27,044 tons, as compared to 19,562 tons in January, 1885. Such figures readily account for the discharge of so many men from the sugar refineries, the closing of some of the works, and the bitter outcry raised against foreign bounties. Looking upon it in another light, it may be reckoned that, as our imports of sugar rose from 139,179 tons in 1881 to 266,903 tons in 1885, there is here a difference of 128,724 tons which, if refined in England, would have necessitated, at the rate of £80,000 per annum, for 1,000 tons per week, an outlay in wages, etc., of some £200,000, and would have kept at work 1,550 sugar refiners. The question then naturally arises whether the reduction in the price of sugar from which the community at large benefits is sufficient to compensate this specific and local loss. The operation of foreign bounties is unanimously regarded as the cause of the present disasters. Putting aside fluctuations of the market and taking a mean price, raw or unrefined beetroot sugar is sold at Hamburg for £13 the ton. Refined sugar in London is worth about £17 the ton. We have therefore a margin of £5 for the process of refining, profits of trade, etc. The Americans take the Hamburg sugar over the Atlantic to the States, where it is refined and sent back to Europe. The sum paid for duty on the imported raw material is returned by the American Government when the sugar is exported in a manufactured condition, and £2 extra per ton allowed as bounty money. Practically speaking, indeed, the American refiner has, it is believed, the equivalent of a bounty, not of £2, but of £2 10*s*. Thus, while the English refiner has only a margin represented by the difference of value between raw and refined sugar of £5 per ton to work upon, the American has a margin of £7 10*s*. The free-trader will answer that this is a very happy circumstance, for the American Government by this process makes a present of £2 10*s*. per ton to the English consumer of sugar, and that the price of this necessary and pleasurable commodity is reduced in due proportion. In practice, unfortunately, this problem does not work out quite so smoothly—a fact to which any one will testify who lives at the East-end. In the first place, thousands of men are thrown out of work; and, secondly, the price of sugar does not fall in due proportion. The sugar refiners are ready to compete against foreign manufacturers, but they cannot stand against the unlimited resources of foreign governments. They do not urge the imposition of a countervailing duty, however, but consider that mere diplomatic pressure would sensibly modify the situation—a result already experienced in the case of France in 1883-85.

WHIPS.

OF all the politicians who flourish under our present system of party government, those who have least reason to complain of ingratitude on the part of those they serve are the Whips. Lord Richard Grosvenor and Lord Kensington are the latest instances of elevation to the House of Lords as a reward for their services—a reward which has been much more frequently bestowed of recent years than formerly. The late Sir William Hayter, one of the best Whips the Liberal party of a past generation knew, had to be content with a baronetcy, while Colonel Taylor, on the other side, received no title at all; but Mr. Glyn was made Lord Wolverton, Mr. Brand passed through the speakership to the viscountcy of Hampden, and Mr. Peel is destined in the natural course of things to follow in the same path. Mr. Adam and Sir William Hart-Dyke—the rival chief Whips of the Parliament of 1874—were not similarly favoured, the former being expatriated as Governor of Madras, and the latter being simply sworn of the Privy Council. But Mr. Rowland Winn is now Lord St. Oswald, and his colleague during the later portion of the last Parliament is now Sir Robert Thornhill. The elevation of Lord Richard Grosvenor and Lord Kensington is however, the first instance of both Whips being simultaneously "sent upstairs" as a reward for their many virtues and much self-denial.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—An individual named Briand has just been condemned here to thirteen months' imprisonment for swindling under the following circumstances:—Two years ago he opened a servants' agency in Paris, and to every application which he received from young women he replied that he had nothing for them in this city, but had a correspondent in London who would find them good places at far higher remuneration than they could earn here. If the girl expressed her willingness to go Briand made her pay down 15*f*., assuring her that her travelling expenses would be reimbursed by his friend on her arrival. Of course when she got to London she heard the same story. She was obliged to pay 1*f*. a day for a mattress and a little milk and potatoes, and as the man did not even keep an agency, and did absolutely nothing to help her, she as a rule failed to obtain employment. Then his wife appeared on the scene with base suggestions. Some of the young women yielded to these counsels; others applied to the French Consul, who sent them back to Paris. It was through this official that the prefecture of police got wind of this detestable traffic and took the steps against Briand which resulted in his punishment. Upwards of 112 girls had proceeded to his so-called correspondent in London through his instrumentality.

SELLING BAYONETS TO CHILDREN.

A CURIOUS result of the trade depression, and one not entirely free from menace to public peace and security, has been (the *Birmingham Daily Post* says) incidentally brought to light by the evidence given in a case heard at the Birmingham Police Court. A ruffianly fellow named Connell was charged with assaulting a constable who had interposed to protect the prisoner's wife and son against his violence, and the prosecutor stated that the weapon which the prisoner was using was a regular military bayonet, which he said his boy had purchased. This statement naturally caused some surprise in court, which was not lessened by the explanation of the police that large numbers of bayonets of this description have lately been sold to children by dealers in Digbeth and elsewhere at the low price of one penny each. The bayonets are of tempered steel, with fluted blades about sixteen inches in length, such as are used in warfare. It is computed that within the last few days something like a thousand of these formidable weapons have been sold in Birmingham to school-children, who use them in "playing at soldiers," and many of them apparently have got into the hands of children of older growth, who use them in the manner Connell used his—as a weapon of offence. Considering "how oft the sight of means to do ill-deeds makes ill-deeds done," and the general affection of the genus "rough" for lethal weapons, this is anything but a satisfactory state of things: and the Birmingham public are certainly entitled to know how it is that this local epidemic of bayonets has been brought about. To begin with, it is clear the weapons were never made for twenty times the money at which they are being retailed. They have evidently been in stock some years, and were made at a time when neither steel nor labour was so cheap as they are now. The dealers state that they lately sold the bayonets at 6*d*. a piece; but owing to trade depression they reduced the price a few days ago to a penny each, at which sum they could hardly be considered dear, if wanted only for toothpicks or toasting-forks. This reckless sowing of dragon's teeth may not improbably produce a plentiful crop of trouble by-and-by, in the event of a local riot or a fresh Fenian rising; and the police certainly ought to get to the bottom of the mystery with a view to checking the further supply of bayonets as soon as possible.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March as compared with that for the 23rd March:—

LIABILITIES.	March 23. Rs.	A.	P.	March 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,36,704	15	0	41,36,694	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,81,99,610	14	0	1,74,34,807	5	8
Other Deposits	2,98,62,085	3	4	3,22,23,224	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,67,087	9	5	15,67,646	4	6
Sundries	15,21,096	8	5	15,71,166	9	1
Rs...	7,44,06,585	2	2	7,70,08,639	5	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	45,65,513	13	0	50,89,244	8	0
Other authorized Investments	49,70,811	4	0	49,21,926	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	99,25,494	9	7	1,02,38,417	9	11
Credits on do.	78,26,035	15	8	83,78,975	15	10
Bills discounted	2,17,07,861	4	0	2,33,15,221	5	2
Balances with other Banks	9,10,456	4	10	8,13,897	8	5
Bullion	4,422	11	4	5,073	11	4
Dead Stock	10,016	9	6	9,872	7	6
Stamps	8,23,550	7	9	8,19,795	14	0
Sundries	1,01,91,381	9	6	1,01,91,381	9	6
Cash at Head Office	1,20,39,639	8	10	1,40,95,495	8	10
Do. at Branches						
Rs...	7,44,06,585	2	2	7,70,03,639	5	9

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS .....Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS..... " 29-8 per d'z.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELI E, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brat "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	..
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	31 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvée de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	..
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From OTTO PEUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" 21 0
Berncastelder Doctorberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine "	" 22 0	..
Very fine "	" 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	..

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..

From Messrs. M. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	..
Chateau Lalitte	" 23 0	..
Chateau Margaux	" 27 0	..

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...

CLARETS—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Carlowitz Romer	" 16 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	" 12 0	" 14 0

BRANDY

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Decanadre & Co.'s "Brandy"	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	" 24 0

From A. DOMINON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paul Beer	Rs. 6 4	" ..
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	..
Do. do tins	" 5 0	..
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 11	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large tin.	Rs. a. small tin.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin		0 10
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin		1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.		0 11

From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG GATHA.

Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Metwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..
Aspargus	" 2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	" 0 4	" 0 ..
Celiery	" 0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ..
Red do. do.	" 2 ..	" 0 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery	" ..	" 0 12
French Bean	" ..	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 4
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ..	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" ..	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a new English-built light LANDAU, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Barouche and a Mail-phaeton by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, Mail-phaetons.

And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by hose pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.

A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonparell, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonparell, finest, extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	..

SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior	black capsule 40 0
Invalids', highly recommended	" 30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	" 30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	" 30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	red " 25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow " 23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink " 22 0
A good ordinary Wine	white " 18 0

MARSALA.	
Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule 18 8

MADEIRA.	
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule 42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	red " 36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	blue " 26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.	
Carlowitz, superior selected	blue capsule 23 0
Carlowitz, very choice	red " 20 8

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.	
Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital pegg Brandy"	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac	bisor and 15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold sule 21 0

SPIRITS.	
Rum, finest old Jamaica	whit sule 24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"	22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	23 8
Dry Gin	23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best	19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs nutrition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians rescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE
PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co.,

NOTICES.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 9', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY RECOE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firmsin India.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,

AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER's SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties heightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orbefile co dition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE,

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

In 3d Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d Tins

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

WATERPROOF BLACKING.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

TRADE MARK.

POLISHING PASTE,
For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.

PLATE POWDER,
Does not injure the Silver.

BRUNSWICK BLACK,
For Stoves or Iron Work.

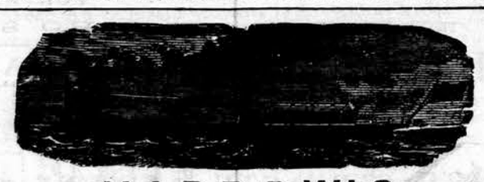
STEEL POWDER,
For Bright Grates and Fire Irons.

FURNITURE POLISH.

NO HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

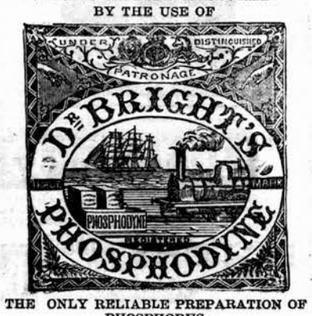
BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the out efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The Indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pigmee & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for three years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RACING WATCHES!

RACING WATCHES!!

RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35

No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph onone side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,, 75

No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... ,, 125

No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... ,, 135

Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and th respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as 'GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR APRIL, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MANCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-merited reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question, whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufactur r—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fulness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually. Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER-WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHO IC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in ca es of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. P. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

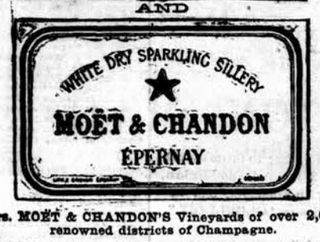
MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 55.**

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 52.**

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 51.**



PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 48.**

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
J. Liebig TRADE MARK EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been freely largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,
LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,
STAFFORD, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURER OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.
FOR ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, MUNICIPALITIES, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.
Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

NOTE:
BUSINESS IS NOW CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY
P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 P. M
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTH TO CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INVALIDS FOOD TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.
PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY
The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
"C.I.G"
(Registered Trade Mark.)
SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.
C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to
THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,
35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.
Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.
CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.
MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Dust and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Railings, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Orchard and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.
DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.
Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.
The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c,
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."
At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S REGISTERED COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK. EVERYWHERE.
ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.
PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.
PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.
PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.
PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.
PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.
No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.
Sold by all druggists
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,
CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.
MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, SHAPTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.